AUGUST 1951—FIFTY CENTS

THE SURVEY

AUG 2 1951
PALO ALTO
PUBLIC LIBRARY
READING ROOM

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
Richmond Professional Institute
of the
College of William and Mary

* * *

Graduate Professional Education Leading to the Degree of Master of Science in Social Work

* * *

Fall Semester Begins September 21, 1951

Applications now being received. Catalogue will be sent on request.

* * *

For further information, write to
The Director, 901 West Franklin Street
Richmond 20, Virginia

SIMMONS COLLEGE
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

Professional Education Leading to the degree of M.S.

Medical Social Work
Psychiatric Social Work
Family and Child Welfare
Social Research

Catalog will be sent on request.

51 Commonwealth Avenue **Boston, Mass.**

THE FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
School of Social Welfare

* * * * * * * *

Graduate Professional Program Leading to the Degree of Master of Science in Social Work

* * * * * * * *

Fall Semester Begins September 20, 1951
Limited Number of Scholarships and Fellowships Available for Well Qualified Students

* * * * * * * *

For Information and Catalogue, write to
The Dean, School of Social Welfare
The Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
Division of Social Welfare Administration
PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION
Leading to the Master of Social Work

Applications for the Autumn semester 1951, now being accepted.

Catalog will be sent on request.

314 Lincoln Hall **Urbana, Illinois**

The University of Chicago
School of Social Service Administration

ACADEMIC YEAR 1951

Winter Quarter begins January 2

Spring Quarter begins March 26

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Giving complete program and requirements for admission will be sent on request.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF APPLIED SOCIAL SCIENCES

announces

Advanced Programs in Social Work

beginning September 1951

I. A Third-Year Curriculum in Casework, Group Work and Community Organization, preparing for advanced practice, consultation, or supervision.

II. A Curriculum leading to the degree of Doctor of Social Work, preparing for leadership in the professional field, including social work teaching and research.

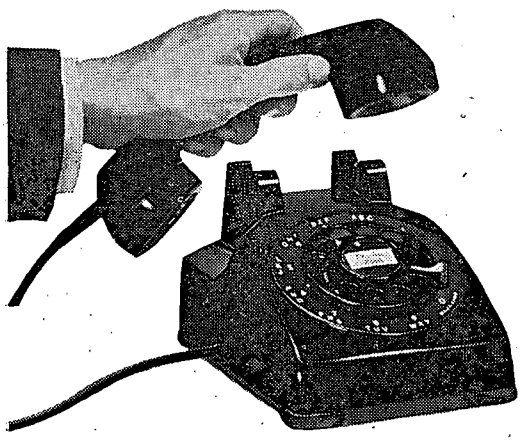
Address inquiries to THE DEAN, School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University, Cleveland 6, Ohio.

THE SURVEY for August, 1951, LXXXVII, No. 8. Published monthly and copyrighted 1951 by SURVEY ASSOCIATES, Inc. Composed and printed by union labor at the Hughes Printing Company, East Stroudsburg, Pa., U. S. A. Publication office, 34 N. Crystal Street, East Stroudsburg, Pa. Editorial and business office, 112 East 19 Street, New York 3, N. Y. Price this issue 50 cents; $5 a year. Foreign and Canadian postage 50 cents extra. Entered as second class matter on June 22, 1940, at the post office at East Stroudsburg, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized December 21, 1921.

ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Thinking
Inventing
Building TO MEET THE COUNTRY'S TELEPHONE NEEDS

The responsibility of the Bell System does not consist of merely supplying good telephone service today. We have to be always creating so that the service grows better and better.



THE CALL FOR PROGRESS

This process of creation can never stop, for the country's telephone needs are continually changing and increasing. So we must always be thinking ahead and inventing ahead and building for the future. This is what the country looks to us to do and we are doing it. It is especially important in these days of national defense.

The pre-eminence of telephone research and manufacturing reflects a dynamic policy and point of view throughout the business. The people needed to come up with new ideas and put them into action are constantly being encouraged and given opportunity.

We shall continue to meet the challenge of the future and do our full part, always, to advance the welfare, the strength and the security of the United States of America.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Letters from Survey Readers

The USA Abroad

To the Editor: I took your magazine when it was *Charities and The Commons* (1909) and have taken it ever since, because I thought it was so reliable, and so fair to both sides of controversies; but I have been disappointed to find so little criticism of the threats, boastings, arrogance, and selfishness displayed by our government in its foreign relations, and especially no notice taken, so far as I now recall, of the instances where the United States has ignored the United Nations and gone ahead, as if it ruled the world. . . .

In one of the bulletins of the American Friends Service Committee I read that in the six Asiatic countries in which they work, the Quakers have seen the native peoples' respect and admiration for the USA turn to suspicion and hate. Is it any wonder when their national pride and dignity are constantly affronted by our arrogance and prejudice? Yet according to our newspapers and magazines the Russians and Chinese are entirely to blame for present conditions, the USA *never* having done anything wrong. . . .

I do not believe "My country, right or wrong" is true patriotism. I have lived through three wars and I have never known of an individual or a nation that did what was expedient instead of what was right that did not suffer catastrophe. The USA sold war materials to Japan, knowing it was wrong, and got Pearl Harbor and the Pacific war. Wouldn't you think that would have taught us a lesson?

I believe the most salutary thing that could happen in the world just now would be for the USA to admit that it, too, has made mistakes. Ida M. Ancker
Trenton, New Jersey

Need for Education

To the Editor: I have a complete conviction that reverence for God is the beginning of wisdom and I have a high faith in education. But can education bring about the change in American attitudes which George Britt shows we so sorely need, in his article on the Kefauver inquiry? (*The Survey*, May) Education can work miracles, as Hitler and the Communists have so amply proved. But as their methods are debarred from us, I am somewhat pessimistic about the progress of the kind of education I have in mind. If, by a preliminary miracle, the daily press or even some significant portion of it could be converted to the service of truth and integrity, things would look brighter. For one thing, we might then get in Congress a larger proportion of men like Douglas, Morse, Atkins, Fulbright, and Kefauver, and fewer McCarthys and Rankins. Wilbert A. Stevens
Oakdale, Connecticut

Contests in Ideas

To the Editor: I have been reading "The Making of Public Opinion" by Emory S. Bogardus, and I read the review of it in the May *Survey*. It is a valuable book on an important subject.

It is evident that we need new methods of making public opinion. One way would be to hold contests or symposia on best solutions of public problems. Thus, the women of Maine could challenge the men of Florida to a contest on best ways to pay the national debt. Or, New York University might invite Leland Stanford to a symposium on the same subject. Or, ten thousand Americans might sign up to study the matter for a year. Indeed, the devoted ten thousand might invent new ways to form public opinion while they were at it.

If we were all taught to invent ideas we would be able, in cooperation, to solve soundly the problems of peace and politics, and this through our contribution to public opinion. H. D. Pyott
Lancaster, Pa.

Credit Unions

To the Editor: Your reviewer, Louis N. Robinson writes, of Richard Giles' "Credit for the Millions," [in the May *Survey*] "The truth is that it is not the credit unions that have driven out the loan sharks, but the companies operating under the Uniform Small Loans Act."

Mr. Robinson is stating not a truth but an opinion, one which, it seems to me, is not very well grounded. . . . The basic difference between Mr. Robinson and those he criticizes is in their approach to the problem. Mr. Robinson regards it as a police problem. Legalize the loan sharks, make them abide by certain rules which will, to be sure, give some protection to the borrowers, punish the violators, and the job is done. Credit union people regard it as a problem of mutual self help. Create democratic sources of credit, help people work out their financial tangles and get on the road to solvency, free from dependence upon the 36 percent boys, develop an understanding among them of the credit and finance problem as it applies to their own lives, and you don't need to worry about their being exploited by loan sharks.

I certainly would agree that the policing is needed and that the operation of small loan business within the law is preferable to its operation outside the law. But to say that a business which has the history and record of this business has done more of a job in driving out loan sharks than have the credit unions is a distortion that cannot go unchallenged.

Frederick S. Gram
Group Health Association
St. Paul, Minn.

Another Menace

To the Editor: The interesting article, "Ability and Survival," in the February number of *The Survey* ignores the most menacing aspect of the problem—the dying out of our most gifted stocks through failure to incorporate teaching about planned marriage and parenthood into our colleges. Theodore B. Dufur
Los Angeles, Calif.

Kind Words

To the Editor: This comes both to commend and to congratulate you on your impartial, democratic and true Christian spirit in journalism. If all newspapers, magazines and periodicals were as liberal, forthright and fair on the question of minority groups and especially the Negro, many of the misgivings and much of the misunderstanding which cause tension and animosity between the various groups of our country would melt away.

L. K. Jackson
The St. Paul Baptist Church
Gary, Indiana

To the Editor: Like so many others, I am deeply grateful to you for the splendid service *The Survey* is rendering the cause of social work and the high standard you so consistently maintain.

Arthur L. Swift
Union Theological Seminary
New York City

To the Editor: Congratulations on the June *Survey*, with those beautiful gulls on the cover, and the special section on the National Conference of Social Work. It is one of the best conference reports I ever read. To cover such a complicated program seems an almost impossible assignment. And yet Kathryn Close reported not only the facts but the "feeling" of the conference, and reading her article was almost as good as being at Atlantic City. Thank you! Jeanne L. Thomson
Seattle, Wash.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Among Ourselves

IN A TWO-WEEK DEBATE at the International Labor Conference, meeting in Geneva last month, many speakers urged action in the field of migrant labor, a widely discussed domestic issue in the United States today (see "The Latest Report on the Joads," by Anne Roller Issler, *The Survey*, July.) David A Morse, director general of the International Labor Organization, said that his agency was now ready to "move into full operation" in the migration field, lacking only transport funds. Another proposal was for the creation of a new agency to handle the large-scale movement of migrants. The International Refugee Organization, already handling tens of thousands of migrants, undertakes to move them on a contract basis to Canada, Brazil and Australia, in addition to moving the displaced persons over whom it has jurisdiction. This, however, is in theory an emergency (and hence temporary) organization. Some governments, including that of the United States, argued at Geneva that the IRO should be put on a permanent basis to do the migration job, but that it should not be integrated with the ILO which has heavy responsibilities in the field of labor, but which never has engaged in strictly organizational work. The debate at Geneva indicates that internationally, as well as within the USA, the problem of migrant labor is difficult, confused, and highly controversial.

THE MEMORY of Joseph E. Kapell, late associate director of the Cleveland Jewish Welfare Federation, will be honored by a Fund bearing his name. Mr. Kapell, a World War II veteran, had been active since the war in the health and welfare field. He was killed in a train wreck, en route to the National Conference of Jewish Social Welfare at Atlantic City. He had had a major part in planning the Conference program. The memorial is being arranged by the Federation, 1001 Huron Road, Cleveland 15, Ohio.

THE MIDCENTURY White House Conference on Children and Youth (see the special section of *The Survey*, January) is now the National Midcentury Committee for Children and Youth. Its chairman is Leonard W. Mayo, director of the Society for the Aid of Crippled Children. Elma Phillipson, White House Conference consultant on national organizations, is executive secretary. The two advisory councils on State and Local Action, and on Participation of National Organizations, have voted to continue as functioning arms of the National Committee. The committee will give special attention to problems made more acute by the present emergency, including the conservation and strengthening of family life in the stresses of a defense economy; and exploration of the ways in which youth can best contribute to society and thus face their future with confidence (see page 344 of this issue).

Vol. LXXXVII
No. 8

THE SURVEY

August 1951

Cover: Photograph by Gramlich from Frederic Lewis

Point Four Among the Mayans ..... James Rorty 341
Youth in the World It Faces—*A Symposium* 344
"Philly's Different" ..... Katherine Glover 348
Democracy's Untouchables ..... Leon Lefson 351
Scott of South Africa ..... Elizabeth Ogg 352
New Styles in Camping
They Come to Town ..... Browne Sampsell 356
An Outdoor Laboratory ..... George W. Donaldson 357

◆ ◆ ◆

The Common Welfare
International Forum on Delinquency ..... Marion Robinson 358
Can Housing Emerge from Confusion? ..... Lee F. Johnson 359
Personalities and Projects 362
Letters and Life 363

Copyright, 1951, by Survey Associates, Inc. All rights reserved.

SURVEY ASSOCIATES, INC.

Publication Office: 34 North Crystal Street, East Stroudsburg, Pa.
Editorial and Business Office (All subscriptions, correspondence, and change of address): 112 East 19 Street, New York 3, N. Y.

Editor: Paul Kellogg.

Associate Editors: Beulah Amidon, Ann Reed Brenner, Kathryn Close, Cora Emme, Loula D. Lasker, George C. Stoney; *editorial assistants:* Hannah Gallagher, Janet Sabloff.

Contributing editors: (Honorary) John Palmer Gavit, Alain Locke, Leon Whipple, Florence Loeb Kellogg.

Advertising and circulation: Dorothy Putney; *subscriptions:* Mary J. Brennan; *bookkeeper:* Mary F. Pidgeon; *field representative:* Anne Roller Issler; *registrar:* Mary K. Golden.

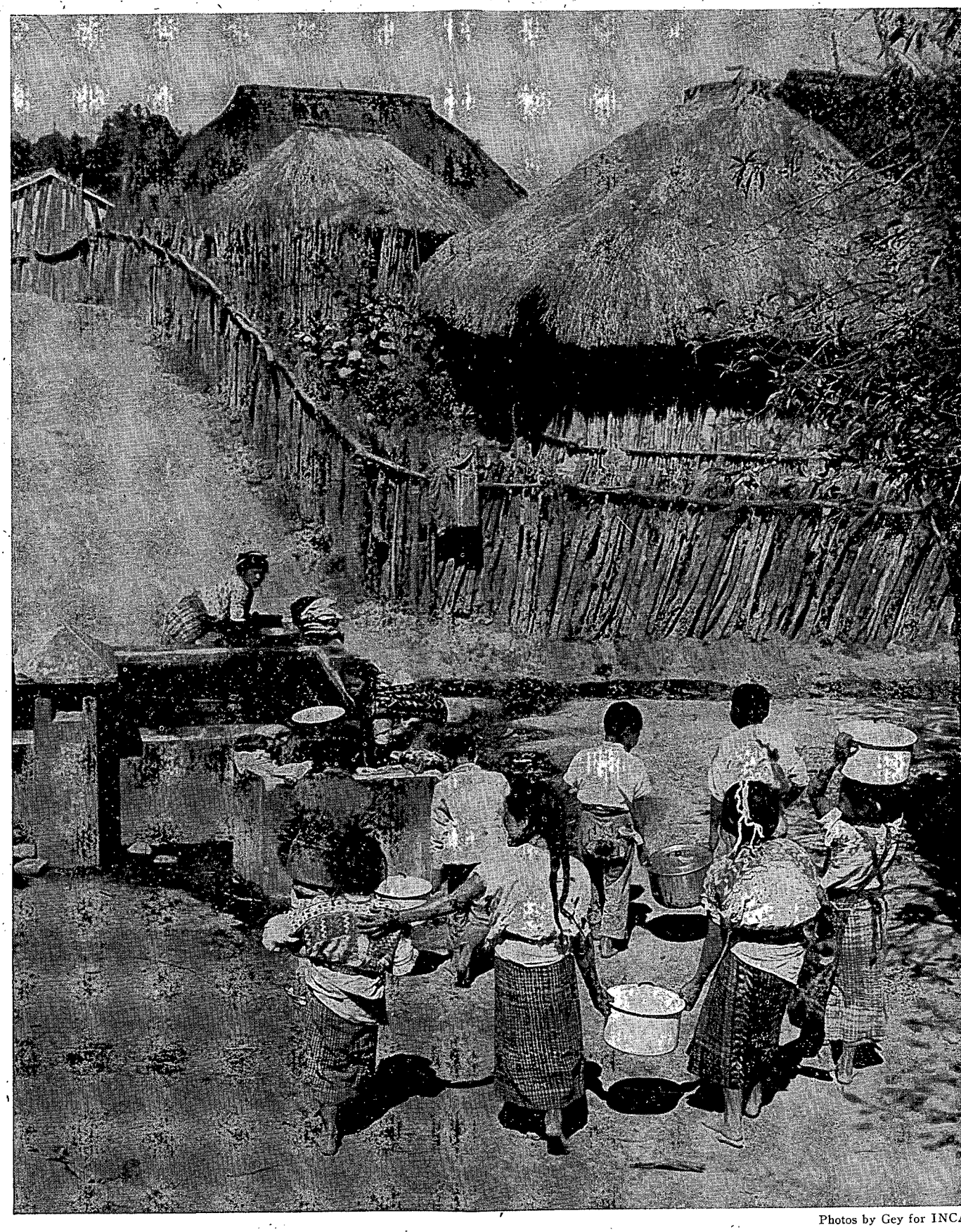
The Survey published on the 1st of the month. Price of single copies of this issue, 50c. By subscription—Domestic: one year $5, two years $8. Canadian and Foreign: one year $5.50, two years $9. Indexed in Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, Book Review Digest, Index to Labor Articles, Psychological Abstracts, Public Affairs Information Service, Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus, Biography Index, Current Biography.

Cooperative Membership in Survey Associates, Inc., including subscription: Year $10.

CONTINUATION and expansion of youth services in New York City's eleven areas of highest delinquency will be made possible during the new fiscal year by the expenditure of $2,350,000 by the New York City Youth Board. Half the city's expenditure is reimbursable by the state, after Youth Commission approval. The program will include summer and year-round activities, recreation and group work programs, casework and psychiatric services, and special projects to demonstrate and test advanced methods of treating and preventing child behavior problems and juvenile delinquency. (See "Get 'Em While They're Young," by Kathryn Close, *The Survey*, October 1950.)

THE NATIONAL Vocational Guidance Association has just published its new "Directory of Vocational Counseling Agencies." This descriptive list includes 166 individual practitioners, services, and agencies which provide vocational counseling and which meet certain minimum standards. The listing covers 29 states, and includes Canada and Puerto Rico. The guide is obtainable from the Ethical Practices Committee of the National Vocational Guidance Association, Box 64, Washington University, St. Louis 5, Mo., price $1.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Photos by Gey for INCAP

Mayan children flock to help nutritionists clean the pots and pans used in preparing the new food supplements

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Point Four Among the Mayans

An international experiment holds promise of an economy of plenty and health instead of chronic want and disease in many underdeveloped areas.

JAMES RORTY

FOR NEARLY A YEAR THE ATTENTION OF NUTRITIONISTS, pediatricians, and public health workers in all countries—undoubtedly including those back of the Iron Curtain—has been focused on demonstration studies underway in five primitive Indian villages located an hour's jeep ride into the mountains around Guatemala City.

The objects of this interest are several hundred Mayan Indian children, small descendants of the builders of the magnificent but now ruined temple-cities of Copán, Zaculeu, Tikal, and Quirigua. These children are consuming nutritious school lunches prepared by the staff of the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (INCAP). The INCAP scientists directed by Dr. Nevin S. Scrimshaw, chief of the Nutrition Section of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, Regional Office of the World Health Organization, are not only testing the nutritive value of the 5,000-year-old corn-bean diet which these Indians, along with most other Central Americans, inherit from the Mayans, but also of new combinations of local vegetable foods developed by INCAP. The effectiveness of the standard American school lunch with plenty of milk is also being tried but the exciting question is whether the addition of vitamin B_{12}, the newly discovered "animal-protein factor," to the basically vegetable diets will make them adequate by producing the same all but miraculous effects on the growth and well-being of these children as it has done on chickens, pigs, and other animals.

If it works—if vitamin B_{12} in combination with good vegetable proteins can substitute for the milk, meat, and eggs so prohibitively expensive and in such desperately short supply for the common people of vast regions of the world, it will be big news not merely for nutritionists but for the statesmen responsible for economic and agricultural planning, not to mention millions of hungry people.

The antibiotics, aureomycin and penicillin, which seem to act as "animal-protein factors" in animal feeding experiments are also being tested in the same series of school demonstrations, the results of which are expected to be available sometime next fall. Thus far, Dr. Scrimshaw and his associates are saying nothing except that the children are accepting the B_{12} and the antibiotics well and the parents and teachers are pleased with the behavior of these children. Although the scientists say it is too early to expect objective changes in height and weight, the writer can well understand from personal observation the enthusiasm of the parents and teachers for the alertness of these children.

✦

—By a writer who has made a special study of modern science and technology in the field of medical care.

AT XENECOJ, 6,671 FEET HIGH AND RINGED BY VOLCANIC peaks rising considerably higher, Dr. Scrimshaw's grey jeep station wagon, after negotiating two very deep and steep ravines, pulled into the village square and honked once. Almost instantly a swarm of brown, barefooted urchins poured out of their mud and wattle huts, like American children responding to the hoot of the circus calliope. They cried out greetings, yelled, laughed, and chased and pummeled each other, but eagerly received their "vitamins" from the pretty INCAP nurse. When lunch was served in Magdalena and Santa Maria Cauque, the little girls screeched and giggled, and the little boys banged their tin cups and stepped on each other's toes. The only way in which their behavior was unlike that of American children was that the little girls ran like deer when you pointed a camera at them.

"They are a good deal rowdier now than they were when we started," remarked the nurses—this being one of the favorable subjective indications noted by them even if looked upon a little dubiously by the teachers and parents.

One little boy hung back and would not enter the line. When questioned he explained tearfully that his

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

mother was sick and in a bargaining mood. She would not let him patronize the school lunch until the white doctor cured her. Dr. Scrimshaw resolved this crisis—there have been many similar ones—by visiting the woman's hut, finding her with a swollen, infected foot, and arranging for hot soaks and plenty of penicillin.

Another important part of INCAP's program is the survey and appraisal of critical soil and water deficiencies such as iodine, the lack of which results in endemic goiter. We saw an INCAP team achieving the astonishing coup of conducting an open air goiter survey in successful competition with a big fiesta. The clinic table was set up under a giant ceiba tree opposite the church, in front of which the masked and elaborately costumed dancers were re-enacting the history of their conquest by Cortes and his followers. The Indian women, dressed in colorful costumes of their own making, each usually with an infant slung across her back, shyly presented themselves and their children for examination. Indian men and a good many visiting *Ladinos* also came to the table. At one point a pair of village clowns, inspired by festival *aguardiente,* helped to draw a crowd by gravely palpating each other's necks, looking concerned at their findings, and then exploding with laughter.

It has long been known that an endemic goiter belt extended almost the entire length of the Andean cordillera. But INCAP is finding that in all the countries of Central America and Panama the incidence of this condition is higher than anyone had supposed—up to 94 percent of the adult women in one village in the Guatemalan highlands. The general incidence compares with that found by Dr. O. P. Kimball, international goiter authority who charted INCAP's survey, in northern Michigan in the years preceding the first World War before American salt processors adopted their present voluntary program of iodizing table salt. In Central America it is expected that as a result of INCAP's survey, which will include analyses of the iodine content of salts, drinking water, and perhaps certain foods and soils, the governments affected will pass laws requiring the iodization of table salt, like the laws now in operation in Colombia and in Canada. By this simple procedure endemic goiter can be prevented almost completely at a negligible cost and with it the toll of idiocy, and pre- and postnatal mortality, so often associated with severe goitrous areas.

Physicians and nurses are making a careful survey of the incidence of endemic goiter in the area

INCAP was inaugurated in 1949 under the aegis of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, Regional Office of the World Health Organization, with financial aid for equipment and training of personnel from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation. The idea is that of Dr. Robert S. Harris, director of the Nutritional Biochemistry Laboratories of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and is a natural outgrowth of his long-term study of the nutritional values of indigenous food plants of underdeveloped areas of the world.

DR. HARRIS' INITIAL STUDIES OF NUMEROUS MEXICAN food plants were followed by a four-year study of Central American food plants, financed by the United Fruit Company, and completed last year. INCAP's team of Central American scientists and technicians, most of them trained in the United States, is continuing and extending these food analyses and supplementing them with the closely integrated biochemical and clinical studies required to learn the specific nutritional and health conditions of the area and get something done toward their progressive improvement.

Thus far INCAP's baseline studies suggest that Central America's food problems are those of a shortage of quality protein, ignorance of the principles of good diet, and often just plain inability to purchase sufficient food for the family. This has sometimes been referred to as "hollow" rather than "hidden" hunger—undernutrition as opposed to malnutrition. Despite the serious nutritional problems there are relatively few signs or symptoms of frank nutritional deficiency other than the smallness and thinness of the people, no doubt in part hereditary. Roughened skin, presumably from a deficiency of vitamin A, is common but rickets and scurvy, still found in the United States, are almost unknown in Central America.

Although corn is an even more important item in the Central American diet than it is among our southern mountaineers, little frank pellagra has been found in the general population in any of INCAP's member countries. The nutritionists say this may be because the bean fraction of the corn-bean complex supplies some of the niacin and amino acid tryptophan in which the corn is deficient; also because Juan Laborio, the common man of Central America and his family, supplement their diet with wild and cultivated vegetables and fruits, many of them highly nutritious. Educational efforts to encourage this practice could be important in bringing about improvement in Central American diets.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Children of Magdalena now receive their 5,000-year-old corn-bean diet with vitamins and aureomycin added—an experiment that holds hope of relieving hunger in many underdeveloped regions of the world

This rarity of obvious signs of malnutrition checks with the findings of Dr. R. K. Anderson of the Rockefeller Foundation in Mexico. Clinical studies were made of Mexican school children whose large families subsisted on incomes of about 65 cents a day, and who got a school lunch composed of locally grown foods costing a fifth as much as the average American school lunch. These children showed less evidence of specific nutritional deficiencies than a similar group of American school children from middle class families in the Detroit suburbs studied in the early Forties.

In the Mesquital desert near Mexico City, Anderson and his associates found the Otomi Indians doing surprisingly well on their diet of *tortillas, frijoles,* chili peppers and *pulque*—plus a variety of desert plants, some of which the nutritionists discovered to be extraordinarily high in certain vitamins and minerals. Central America has at least equal potentialities. Harris states that it has three times as many food plants as the USA that are unusually rich in one or more nutrients, and that are well above the United States maximum.

INCAP is taking full advantage of Harris' studies in its development of school feeding programs and is condensing his food analyses results into a table for the guidance of Central American dietitians and health workers. It is also helping the Iowa Tropical Research Center, located nearby in earthquake-ruined Antigua, to select new varieties of high yield, disease resistant corn which are also superior in nutritive value. This work will soon be extended to beans and can result in a substantial improvement in the nutritive value of existing Central American diets.

None of these varied activities is as yet specifically labeled Point Four. UN agencies, especially WHO, FAO, and UNICEF are very much in the picture. WHO and FAO are planning to make Technical Assistance funds available to INCAP in the near future, and support is also received from the Kellogg Foundation, the National Vitamin Foundation, the Nutrition Foundation, Merck and Company, Lederle Incorporated, and the Soy Bean Research Council. Thus, it all adds up to the same thing: an attempt to utilize in Central America, where the slate is relatively clean and the needs acute, the huge potential of advanced world science and technology, especially that of the United States.

THE SCIENTISTS ARE LOOKING FOR BOTTLENECKS AND DOING first things first, with the ultimate prospect of developing an economy of plenty and health instead of one of chronic want and disease. In theory they make a great deal of sense and in practice they have gained and kept the generous support and the enthusiastic cooperation of the Central American governments in an international attack on their nutrition problems.

This is a far cry from the old concept of "Yankee imperialism." American funds are helping with the purchase of equipment and supplies, the training of Central Americans to do the job. Except for Dr. Scrimshaw, the entire staff are Central Americans and it is their Institute. The development of INCAP is Central America's business, not only properly so but necessarily so. There is every evidence that it will be important business, not only for Central America but for the whole world.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CONTINUED FROM JULY

Youth in the World It Faces

THE United States has committed itself to a policy of defending freedom against aggression—a burden which may inevitably fall most heavily on the young people of the nation, particularly young men. This may mean only a temporary disruption of otherwise normal pursuits or it may mean a complete abrogation of planned careers or even of life itself.

What do young people think as they face the murky future and the tremendous load of responsibility being thrust on them?

In an effort to find out, *The Survey* sent queries to 30 young people in various parts of the country, in colleges, Y's, unions; and received 24 replies. Some were published in July, others herewith. The young people were asked the following questions:

1. What could be done to give you a greater feeling of assurance in facing the future?

2. What are your concrete suggestions for spreading the burden over the population as a whole?

3. Do you think exemption from military service for any reason other than disability is justified?

4. What share of responsibility do you think young women should take? Should their service be compulsory or voluntary?

5. What values do you think justify the sacrifices being demanded of your generation?

Make ourselves strong . . .

THE THING WHICH WOULD GIVE ME THE GREATEST FEELING of assurance in the future would be the elimination of the fear of war. As this appears to be a long way off we should make ourselves strong enough so that no foreign power will dare attack us.

Any attempt to equalize the burden over the population as a whole will fall short of the desired goal, for anything which we may be called upon to do here at home can never equal the sacrifice of the men at the battle front. Those at home have two important duties: first, to maintain economic stability and, second, to keep our armed forces supplied with all the materials they need. It becomes the duty of every individual as a consumer to spend his money wisely and thus help prevent inflation. Some women will be called upon to do work formerly done by men, but under the present circumstances I do not believe it is necessary to conscript their services.

I do not think it would be practical or wise to interrupt the professional training of anyone who has already begun such training; nor do I think we should draft any person whose leaving would cause the termination of an established business. In the future, however, I think we should draft all physically fit young men for military training shortly after they have completed high school. Thus, we would always have a large number of trained young men and would not need such a large permanent armed force.

At times like these we should ask ourselves, "Do we enjoy living in a democratic country like ours, or would we rather live in a Communist-dominated country?" It would seem that the answer to this question must determine whether these sacrifices are worth while. BOB PRICE, AGE 23
Valley City State Teachers College, North Dakota

Support the United Nations . . .

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT THINGS NECESSARY FOR A greater feeling of security in facing the future would be the assurance that our leaders are acting out of an earnest desire to maintain peace and assure freedom for the rest of the world, rather than from purely personal or political motives. Our country should at least give the UN a whole-hearted try, rather than treating it as we do now, as a body to consult only when our projects are sure of approval, and to ignore when they are not.

The burden of defense might best be spread over the country as a whole by strict price controls and wage regulations, and by increased income taxes, especially on high incomes and corporations. There should also be extensive clearing and rehabilitation in slum areas. A country such as ours cannot afford the loss of its production and morale caused by the degradation and misery of so many of our urban areas, nor do these things serve as a good example to the rest of the world.

I believe that the whole problem of military service should be considered in the light of what is best for our country, not what may seem fair to a given individual. Exemption should be granted to those who can obviously give greater service to their country in a sphere other than the military.

Young women should feel it their duty and their privilege to give service to their country in the ways in which they are best suited. For them there should be no thought of compulsory service, for it is as mothers that their influence will be greatest and their gifts of greatest value.

The only values that justify these sacrifices are the hopes that sometime in the future the world will again be at peace, and that it will be possible for each individual to live out his life in relative happiness, according to his own desires. DOROTHEA BENNETT, AGE 21
Barnard College, New York

More interest in government . . .

THERE IS A GREAT NEED FOR MORE CAPABLE, BETTER qualified leaders who are less greedy for personal ambitions and desires. The people, too, will have to realize that the whole country must advance through a united action.

Better plans should be laid for controlling the economic situation. An attempt should be made to maintain the value of the dollar and prevent periods of inflation and depression.

The government leaning toward socialism tends to rob young people of initiative and ambition in their objective to get ahead.

The burden will have to be carried by taxation, but how

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to tax is the big question. A tax that is fair for one is unfair for another. A tax on legalized gambling would run into millions of dollars.

Big business has found it very remunerative to run a suggestion box with rewards for valuable suggestions. Why not the government? Some way must be found to interest more American citizens in the business of government.

Exemptions from military service for reasons other than disability are justified. Many young men have the ability to do a better job in a well-placed position not in the service, than they could in the front lines. The situation isn't so grave that the armed forces require every able bodied young man. A regular standing branch of all the services should be maintained at all times, but not through a compulsory system. In case of war on our own shores, all able men should be called to take up arms.

Young women should carry a large share of responsibility but it should be strictly voluntary. Compulsory service by women creates an abnormal social situation. The primary problem involved is that of moral standards and sociological decay. When we take women out of the homes the children involved immediately are left without parental guidance. Moreover, many young women are not psychologically prepared for the experience of serving outside the home.

The values that justify the sacrifices being made by our generation are all included in the Bill of Rights.

We are a Christian nation, our very foundation of government, social ideals, and educational opportunities being derived from a religious concept.

Each succeeding generation must be educated to face the fact that sacrifices must be made in order that economic and social progress may be furthered.

ROBERT M. MINOTT, AGE 23
YMCA member, Greenfield, Massachusetts

Improvement of human relations . . .

FOR YOUTH TO ACQUIRE A GREATER FEELING OF ASSURANCE in facing the future, two worldwide movements must be initiated. First, all nations, great and small, must demobilize. The nations of the world must turn from the production of destructive weapons to the production of constructive machinery. History affords no example of a nation arming to the point where other nations would fail to attack. If nations were to turn their attention to improvement of human relations rather than overpowering each other, there is a possibility that global war would be avoided.

Second, a program of economic stabilization undertaken cooperatively by all the nations of the world, would relieve tension in troubled areas and bring, eventually, peace to this earth. As long as the "haves" take from the "have-nots," conflict will ensue.

In order to spread the present burden over the population as a whole, selective service drafting for the armed forces, plus drafting of qualified persons for government jobs, industrial jobs, agricultural jobs, will be necessary. Income taxes could be raised for those persons whose annual incomes exceed ten thousand dollars.

I am very much in favor of exemption from military service for other reasons than disability. Our scientists, industrialists, agriculturists, and machinists, and many other persons with special skills might be of more help out of the service than in it. There are also men with large families who could best provide for and protect their families at home.

Women should help to bear the responsibility, but their services should be voluntary. Since we are the homemakers, we should keep the home fires burning, and at the same time do our part to stop aggression. We can do this by taking over certain jobs at home while the men are away, such as running the factories, carrying on farm work, and filling other positions.

I cannot think of any value that justifies the sacrifices being demanded of my generation. One thing which is the cause of most of the unrest is greed. And greed is certainly no value.

BARBARA J. HUBBARD, AGE 19
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

If I knew when . . .

I WOULD RECEIVE A GREATER FEELING OF ASSURANCE IN facing the future if the unrest between nations were settled.

Sooner or later we will have to serve in some branch of our government's armed forces. However, I don't mind this too much because I think it is a necessary eventuality. In fact, I feel that a year or possibly two years of military training would be advantageous to me because it would instill in me a fierce determination to succeed in life and devote all my efforts in making sure there was a peace so that I would never have to serve again. My one objection is the fact that although I realize universal military training is forthcoming, when will I have to serve? I feel my future is very insecure because when I make plans for the future I don't know where to include the period for military training. If I knew when, I could make my plans accordingly.

The only suggestion I have for distributing the burden more equally is universal military training.

I strongly believe that exemption from military service is justified when based on religious ideals or on mental or emotional disability.

I deeply feel that service for women should not be compulsory. The feminine mind is so emotionally complex at the outset, that, should they be forced to do something they didn't want to, I'm afraid the whole war effort would be endangered by their reactions.

Judging from what happened in World War II, I would say that women feel they are obligated to work zealously to do everything suggested to them, but to try and force them to do something would be a dangerous enterprise.

The greatest value of all is undoubtedly freedom. This, in itself, is worth every sacrifice we can make. Our Constitution, which guarantees this freedom, is another one of the great values. Every time I look out of my window and see a plot of ground or a tree I know that no sacrifice is too great if it will insure the preservation of that plot of ground or that tree.

HARRY SUMMERS, AGE 21
Willamette University, Salem, Oregon

A greater love . . .

THE ONE THING THAT WOULD GIVE A GREATER FEELING OF assurance for the future would be to know that all mankind is looking upward to a superior spiritual power for wisdom, and for a better understanding of the present problems facing our nation, and a greater love for each other. Politically, there is confusion in the minds of the young people, particularly in the minority groups, because of the failure of democracy and the outward attractions of communism.

I would suggest that the burdens of today and the hopes of the future be portrayed to each individual as they would affect his own life. When one sees how he might better his own condition or that of his family, he is more than apt to respond more quickly to the call of duty.

Exemption from military service for reasons other than disability is not justified. Our wars from the beginning of our nation have always been to obtain more freedom for the citizens of our country and to protect the freedoms that the Bill of Rights grants to us. It is a privilege to fight for one's country and should be looked upon in that way. The only exception other than disability would be for those who are in work that is essential to the war effort.

I think that women should take a great share of the responsibility facing all of us. Each woman should first find out what she is capable of doing, and then do it. The task might be merely to write to wounded GI's in hospitals

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

overseas or it might be to work in an office or a war plant. The woman who keeps her home intact while her husband is away in service is also helping. A woman's services should not be compulsory because most young women have the mother instinct foremost.

I believe that the values stated in the Bill of Rights justify the sacrifices being demanded of the youth of my generation.

ETHEL E. STAHLING, AGE 22
Typist, YWCA resident, New York

Draft women . . .

WE WOULD FEEL MORE ASSURANCE IF WE HAD CONFIDENCE that our government was making a determined effort to spread the burden, which cannot be expected to fall evenly, in as fair a manner as possible. Greater assurance could also come from an expanded program to aid persons returning from service to help themselves make up for lost time.

Military service should be on as wide a basis as possible, with limited service for people with minor physical disabilities. Persons not called to military service should assume the burden of paying the cost of the program by means of increased taxes on civilians with exemptions for servicemen, together with future tax reductions for veterans if expenses cannot be kept on a pay-as-you-go basis. Defense contracts should not allow great profits.

Both sound public policy and expediency in the defense effort suggest the need for some exemptions from military service, including: first, those employed in key positions in war industries and those well advanced in training for such positions; second, men with families. Future national policy should require all able-bodied persons to serve for a period after finishing high school.

Women should be subject to compulsory service in noncombatant posts in the armed forces. Large numbers of men could then be released to stations more directly connected with fighting. However, in the interest of homemaking, the period of service should not be more than a couple of years for those women who wish to marry, and I would oppose drafting women now married.

To "secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," including both our political and spiritual freedoms; to preserve our economic well-being; and to have the opportunity to augment these assets and to help other peoples of the world attain them, are the goals which warrant the sacrifices. Every opportunity must be taken to strengthen the United Nations to the point where no country dares to use force to achieve its ends. CLAN CRAWFORD, JR., AGE 24
Law student, University of Michigan

For the safety of kindred . . .

WITHOUT POLITICAL INFERENCES, I FEEL THAT OUR government should be administered by the most capable and honest men this nation possesses. In the past and present, unjust criticism, low salaries, and political pressure have deprived this nation of competent leadership.

If we must disrupt young men's lives by putting them into uniform to face aggression, then it is the responsibility of the civilian population to equip, feed, and clothe them. But this is not enough. We make every effort to inform the fighting men why they are risking their lives on the battle fronts and all the while the home front prospers with perhaps only a few inconveniences. I can see no other way to prevent this injustice except by controlling prices, wages, allocation of raw materials, and food distribution if necessary.

Military service is a distasteful responsibility which should be required of all men who are not seriously handicapped. Perhaps only the ablest can train for combat duty and serve on the battle front, but there are numerous duties in the services which could be performed by men with slight physical deficiencies who are normally rejected. Universal military training for eighteen-year-olds is necessary even in peacetime, for no one has ever convinced me that war is not inevitable and we must have some preparation for it.

Compulsory service for women may be an admirable sacrifice on their part, but I do not think that such a measure is justified. I do not believe that this nation has the experienced personnel necessary to cope with this new and different phase of mobilization.

Of all the virtues of democracy that are expounded, my greatest and foremost concern is for the safety and security of my blood kindred. If their safety is jeopardized, and I believe that it is at present, then I am ready to re-enter the armed forces to keep the danger of Communist aggression from the shores of America. C. ROBERT MYERS, AGE 27
Student, Division of Forestry, West Virginia University

Practice our ideology . . .

MAN HIMSELF HAS BROUGHT ABOUT THE PRESENT CHAOS which threatens us. I appeal for a return to the philosophy of the ten commandments. Assurance would come more readily if I saw, not in abstraction, but in action, the substance of these directives—instead of certain churches practicing racial segregation.

Integrity of spirit is the responsibility of the people of a society. We all acknowledge communism as the threat to world stability, but are we sure that we are combatting the ideology, or merely the "semantic," communism? An honest comparison of this ideology, as opposed to ours, is necessary. Let the citizens see its real significance; allow the universities free rein in its presentation. I have enough faith in true democracy to feel certain of its preference.

After the ideological superiority has been established, let it be put into practice. The present suspicion against the Western World lies in this failing; if Byrnes can speak out for white "untouchableness" where Negro proximity in schools is concerned, how in the name of reason can Asiatics trust America?

If the citizens enjoy the true values of democracy, exemption, apart from disability, becomes distasteful. When the stability and very existence of democracy is threatened, military service is obligatory. War does not disrupt some and exempt others! Institute a meaningful campaign on this promise. Too many of us are as offspring who inherit wealth; we never pause to realize the sweat, toil, and blood which made the fortune possible. If we did, we would use every recourse to avoid war. Failing, all would grasp arms and fight for democracy.

Women must fall into the same category. Voluntary service for women, in terms of mere preparedness, is useful, but when conflict ensues, young women must serve. Care of children can be left to older women.

Our heritage is one of sacrifice. War is a vicious, animal-like undertaking. Since man, by virtue of his own greed, cannot or will not live in harmony, those of us who see the light must protect its glimmer.

MAURICE BLAIR BISHOP, AGE 23
Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Knowledge in human behavior . . .

IN CHOOSING GOALS WE MUST AGREE ON A SYSTEM OF values. This is our first and most fundamental problem.

Ultimately we seek human happiness. We are in desperate need of scientific knowledge about the nature and control of human behavior, both individual and social. The studies we have been able to make so far in the fields of psychology and sociology indicate that our democratic principles are sound. But we need more knowledge in order to build and improve on what we already have. We must learn to deal with living human beings.

The sacrifices we are called upon to make in the present

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

crisis are futile, unless positive measures are being taken to preserve and improve the way of life we are asked to protect. They call for a clarification of purpose, especially on the part of those in places of power, and for legislation in keeping with the stated goals and values of our nation. This should include a large scale government-supported research program.

Universal induction and placement for all men and women would be sacrificing to a greater degree than now necessary the very individual freedom we are fighting for. The problems of controlling wages and prices, and distributing the essential jobs among the most able, remain. For the present, the draft should include all males in a broad enough age range to supply the army with the men it needs. Handicapped individuals, veterans, and those suited to advanced training in various essential fields should be drafted and placed in schools, research projects, and industrial jobs, remaining subject to economic and other standards similar to those in the military forces. These standards should be raised, and ceilings placed on civilian jobs and profits so that "war" cannot become synonymous with "good business" for those at home!

LESLIE L. TAYLOR, AGE 20
Miami University, Oxford, Ohio

A UN with teeth . . .

IT IS A GENERALLY ACCEPTED FACT THAT "THE UNITED States has committed itself to a policy of defending freedom against aggression." What is bothering most of us is how this policy is to be asserted. Apparently, no one knows.

Thousands of men have fallen in Korea. If "in war as it is waged now . . . both sides will lose," it becomes a question of whether it is better to die from a heart attack or from cancer.

It seems to me that the only solution lies in some form of world congress; possibly a UN with teeth, with the power to pass on and enforce international law. The Soviet Union may stand in the way. But, at least if it is plain to everyone that world government is our consistent objective then everyone will know what he is fighting for. There will not be the uncertainty, the mistrust, the misunderstanding.

Everyone can play his role; each, according to his particular talent or skill. This need not be compulsory. Americans have proved that, given a goal which they understand and which they endorse, they will expend time, talent, and taxes until it hurts in order to reach that goal.

Of course, steps must be taken to distribute the burden. Veterans should again be compensated for their interrupted lives. The disabled should be given every opportunity in military and civilian endeavor. Women should replace men in every capacity where they could perform with equal efficiency. Men with special aptitudes should be spared from combat to effect their more valuable contributions. Profiteering should be eliminated.

At the cost of thousands of lives of people of many nations, the UN has been defending "freedom against aggression" in Korea. Defense, however, is not an objective: it is a negative or sometime solution; the means to an end. What is needed is a concrete goal—an end; and one which justifies the awful means.

ROBERT A. WOLCOTT, AGE 23
Student of advertising design
Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York

A broad system of national service . . .

ASSURANCE FOR YOUTH FACING THE FUTURE, WILL COME only through a positive program of action instituted by inspiring, intelligent, and dynamic leadership in our government. Although we have made some progress toward this, with our intervention in Korea and the establishment of a European defense alliance, much psychological advantage has been lost through congressional hysteria, the failure of our administrative leaders to inspire support, and lack of confidence in the wisdom of the program.

The draft, wage and price controls, increased taxation, and the establishment of a strong civil defense program can do much to spread the burden of our present crisis. However, these programs must be sensibly handled. A realistic system of compulsory military service must be made into law, wage and price adjustments must be worked out, inflation must be decisively halted, profiteering must be punished, taxes must be raised, and our civil defense program must be enlarged and made fully effective.

A broader concept of military service is necessary if we are to use our manpower effectively. Scientists, engineers, certain types of skilled workers and other selected classifications should serve under some form of national service. If necessary the discipline of such a program should duplicate that of our armed forces.

The responsibility of young women must be increased. The present women's auxiliary units of the armed forces should be expanded—if necessary through a selective draft. Skilled women workers and nurses should be registered and made available for use wherever the need for them arises.

This nation was founded and built on certain values, best embodied in the Constitution. Including religious and political freedom, they still justify sacrifice. However, we must re-examine them in the face of our decreasing spiritual and moral faith. There is no sense in preserving political freedom only to betray it through legal immorality.

BERNARD SILVERSTEIN, AGE 22
Reporter for the Putnam County Press, *Mahopac, New York*

No fixed values . . .

OURS ARE NOT TIMES FOR SECURITY. SOME PERIODS OF human history are harvest seasons, times for reaping and savoring the good things of earth. Ours is a time for strife and striving rather than peace and fulfillment.

The only true assurance in such times must derive from an understanding of the historical situation and acceptance of it. An individual who is so aware can derive nearly as much satisfaction from taking up the challenge as he might from expansive gratification in another age.

History flings its challenge most directly at the youth of the nation, but the entire population must reply. Those who are not called upon to take up arms must be prepared to accept drastic restrictions of their standards of living. Restrictions will, of course, be imposed by governmental action—through rationing, price controls, and increased income taxes. The consumer will be required to sacrifice his personal gratification to the national need.

Though economic restrictions will affect the entire population, younger Americans will be making the greater sacrifice. They will be entering the armed forces in ever growing numbers. But some will be deferred or rejected because they are physically unfit. It seems to me that the obvious unfairness of such a disposition cannot be ameliorated during the present "limited" war. As long as selection is managed honestly and impartially, the inequity must be endured.

Should limited war become total war, it would then become necessary to assign the nation's young manpower—and young womanpower—to those jobs which the national interest dictated. Under the conditions of universal service, the man assigned to make fuses or compile statistics at home, would be paid no more than his fellow detailed to share a foxhole with a rifle.

There are no fixed values which "justify" the sacrifices outlined above—if sacrifices they be. The values are still in process of formulation, and it is the preservation of this freedom of change which justifies any sacrifice.

ROBERT S. ELEGANT, AGE 23
Graduate School of Journalism, Columbia University

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Philly's Different"

What one city gives and gains through its friendly but carefully organized hospitality to servicemen from nearby camps.

KATHERINE GLOVER

"ALTHOUGH TRENTON'S NEARER AND NEW YORK'S bigger," said a Special Services officer at Ft. Dix, "boys from Ft. Dix with two days' leave invariably head for Philadelphia, because, they say 'Philly's friendlier.'"

It is not unusual for men from naval stations at Newport News and Norfolk, Virginia, to fly to Philadelphia for their leave. Perhaps not one out of ten boys knows just what it is that makes Philadelphia different, friendlier. Back of the free tickets and dinners, the hostesses who come out two or three times a week to dance at the camps, the orchestras that play for the dances, the shows that entertain, is something called PSO, or officially, the Philadelphia Service Organization.

The reason they do not know about it is that there are no flashing neon lights announcing PSO, no flag-waving downtown building. It operates to a large extent anonymously, with the invisible efficiency of a heart beat, or it may be more accurate to call it a nerve center—the nerve center of Philadelphia's hospitality to men and women in the Armed Forces and to hospitalized veterans.

To see PSO in action I made the rounds of some of the Service Clubs in the Philadelphia area. We looked in on a dance at McGuire Air Base. The orchestra, brought out from Philadelphia, was playing soft swing. Lights were low in the big hall of the Service Club and couples were dancing. Airmen were packed three and four deep around the room. Many of them were in civvies. That seemed odd there on the base. I asked one of them, a tall New Hampshire boy, why. He gave me a long, measuring look. "Because civilians make us ashamed of the uniform," he said.

Two others drifted up and soon a crowd had collected when they found the subject under discussion.

"I got in the service because I like it," said one of them. "I didn't have to join, but you don't catch me wearing the uniform off the base, to be insulted and pushed around."

"The way most towns treat you would drive you to drink. After they've picked your pocket and charged you double, it's 'Move along, Soldier, we don't want you hanging around.'"

"Civilians don't know the Army's changed. What it is today is America—some of the best, a few bad, but whatever it is, it's America and, brother, you don't spit on that." It was the same New Hampshire boy.

In the midst of the barrage a chap from North Carolina spoke up. "Philadelphia's one town that treats you right. It's different."

"Yeah," chorused the others, "Philly's different."

At Ft. Dix earlier that evening I met a sergeant who told of one memorable leave in Philadelphia with free tickets for a game between the Phillies and the Dodgers, on a day when the public was yelling for tickets.

"And," added the sergeant, still with a reminiscent gleam in his eyes, "there was dinner and a floor show—also for free—at Palumbo's restaurant."

NOW, WITH THE ARMY BOOMING IN SIZE, WITH MEN in the ranks who have never before been out of earshot of home, with training camps and maneuver areas widely distributed over the country, more and more communities are faced with the same problems Philadelphia has faced and tackled. During its lifetime the recently disbanded President's Committee on Religion and Welfare for the Armed Forces, after a survey of communities in the vicinity of military areas, found Philadelphia was doing the top job and recommended it as an example of what can be done through community effort.

Philadelphians realized that boredom and loneliness can be as dangerous for men away from home as bombs and bullets. When the former USO was liquidated on December 1, 1947, a group of citizens saw what would happen not only to the servicemen but to the community, when suddenly there was no longer any friendly place for soldiers and sailors to drop in, or any of the services they were used to. As a localized version of USO, the Philadelphia Service Organization was launched. It was financed out of the community chests of Philadelphia and nearby vicinities and has done business at times on a now-you-have-it, now-you-don't basis. A $30,000 budget pays only for staff and administrative expenses. However, out of the pockets of private individuals and firms comes an additional $100,000, to say nothing of the value of the uncounted hours of volunteer time.

Time was when no Philadelphia hotel could be induced to lend its premises to sailors in port for a "ship's party." That changed when PSO took over as sponsor for the entertaining groups, making all arrangements—flowers, refreshments, girls enough to go round. Since that time the records show not a single "incident."

The PSO hostesses have helped pin the badge of friendliness on Philadelphia. PSO has a roster of 500 volunteer hostesses, from grandmothers to teen-agers.

✦

—By the former director of information for the Office of Community War Services, Federal Security Agency. Miss Glover has written numerous articles for The Survey *and other national magazines in the field of social planning and pioneering.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

They are carefully screened and trained for their jobs, and all take their responsibilities seriously.

Hostesses work in groups, a team of juniors under the direction of a senior hostess. They are often recruited from a business firm, factory, or store—like the Bell Belles of the telephone company, or the gay Clover Club girls from Lit Brothers department store. Each group works on its own, with keen rivalry among them to uphold the standards of their club.

A senior hostess heads up 25 or 30 junior hostesses. Susie Gellura, for instance, who works at the Campbell Soup factory, one week on the day shift, the next on the night shift, served two years as a junior hostess before being promoted to a senior. She shepherds a group made up mostly of fellow workers from the Campbell factory or the Camden YWCA.

Susie is small and dark-eyed. "Our job," she says, "is seeing that the fellows have a good time. You don't dance just with the guys who are good. You help the poor dancers along. You get a sense of responsibility. They're just boys, most of them, never been away from home before, and lonesome."

PSO has a careful code of rules, and hostesses are schooled for their jobs. A senior hostess is responsible for her group and must keep careful oversight. Hostesses pay all their own expenses, including transportation when the Army or Navy does not provide a bus.

Margaret Dunn, who "seniors" the Clover Club group from Lit Brothers, totals about twenty-eight hours of volunteer time a week, and that does not count telephoning and the regular senior hostess meetings.

On dance evenings, after 5:30 closing time at the store, she does a quick change, snatches dinner, and is at the hotel where her group meets before 7 o'clock when the bus starts. If the dance is at Ft. Dix or McGuire Base, the bus trip takes an hour. If it is at Lakehurst Naval Air Station it takes longer. Since dances last until 11, it is midnight or later before hostesses reach home.

Dances are held twice a week, and on Sundays Clover Club girls go to one of the veterans hospitals, to entertain the patients—a four or five-hour stint. Sometimes the girls are with a group of mental patients, a task for which they have been prepared by a psychiatrist.

"You feel you are doing something, there's satisfaction in that," says Margaret Dunn. And that is all the several thousand girls ask in return for their volunteer service.

Perhaps the thing that PSO has done that looms largest to the servicemen, something that any community with initiative can do, is put on amateur talent shows.

Philadelphians realized that commercial or professional entertainment could not possibly fill the off-hours of 40,000 GI's, so early in its history PSO beat the tom-toms for amateur talent. Announcements went out over the radio and through the press calling for volunteers. Enough hidden talent came out of hiding to swamp all the booking agencies of Broadway, and it ran the gamut from magicians to grand opera singers. Those with ability and experience were sorted out and asked to organize troupes. The result has been thirty or forty teams, highly versatile of professional rank.

Among those who appeared at the first call was Walter Ward, a motorman with the Philadelphia Transportation Company, who in his spare time played the harmonica. Ward gathered, mostly from his fellow employes, a unit known as the Fun-a-Plenty Troupe.

Walter has a friend, Mel Rogers, a lean, lank version of Hardy to Walter's Laurel. Mel plays the musical saw and acts as master of ceremonies of the troupe. His instrument is a Krupp-made saw picked up in Germany as a World War I souvenir, and he plays it with a bow drawn across the dull edge. The result is music of an almost piercing sweetness.

So successful have Walter Ward's efforts been that the Transportation Company has taken him off the car lines to head a recreation program for its employes, and Philadelphia named him Man of the Month in April of last year.

Father John Positano, a parish priest who, veterans and servicemen say, "plays his prayers," heads a troupe drawn from his own parish—policemen, firemen, park guards, bartenders, cab drivers, housewives. Father John, who was the leader of a jazz band before he took orders, has worn out two clarinets and six saxophones in camps and hospitals.

Father John has trained more than a hundred performers, including dancers, singers, impersonators, and musicians of various kinds, many of whom have gone on to the professional ranks.

"You can find talent in any parish," says the priest, "if you look for it."

An hour-long ride out to Ft. Dix with one of the entertainment teams is an experience not easily forgotten. It happened to be the all-girl troupe, "Goin' Places," the night I joined the gang.

The bus was packed with girls, props, costumes, and a sprinkling of mothers accompanying teen-age performers. Almost with the first rolling of the wheels the troupe started to sing, yet they were fresh as daisies when the bus landed.

"Sandy" Hebelton, dancer and ex-chorus girl, organized and manages the "Goin' Places" troupe. Above the noise of the bus and the singing, Sandy said, "A lot of us who had been in show business were just itching to do something and PSO gives us the chance."

Master of ceremonies to Sandy Hebelton's group is friendly Mrs. Mary Samswicz, a widow, who loves to sing, loves to cook, and loves boys. "That's why I'm in this—keeps you from getting lonesome, and the boys, too."

The commanding officer of Ft. Dix says of PSO, "It breaks down the barrier between servicemen and civilians." The service personnel at Ft. Dix showed their appreciation of PSO tangibly with a recent surprise contribution of a thousand dollars.

Back of it all is a simple philosophy which one member of an Army Mothers Club that serves home-cooked suppers at the Armed Services YMCA expressed: "We thought if we did something for the boys here, mothers in other parts of the country would do something for our boys."

The good neighbor policy of Philadelphians has another side to it, expressed by a leading businessman, Harold W. Brightman, president of Lit Brothers department store, "It's not only good citizenship but good business to treat men in the services right. While no exact figures are available on the amount of money they spend in the community, it is obvious that with 40,000 service people

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

having two days of leisure each week, we can figure over 4 million man-days of leisure a year in the Philadelphia area. If they only spend $1 a day, it will mean more than a million dollars poured into the economic stream of the community—and I know that it is much higher. They want the opportunity of shopping in our stores; they use our transportation facilities, patronize our amusement places and our restaurants."

Mr. Brightman and his associates in Lit Brothers are not thinking solely in dollars and cents, however. They have worked out a broad-gauge plan of good will assistance to service personnel which can serve as a model for other stores in Philadelphia and many communities over the country.

Mr. Brightman and fellow Philadelphians have waked up to a plain fact which a lot of communities are blinking—that not only have we by far our largest peacetime army, nearly a third of its members in their teens, but that war or peace, this army is going to be with us for a long time.

TAKE A LOOK AT A CROWD OF THEM, LIKE THOSE I SAW AT the Ft. Dix Service Club watching the PSO show, 300 or 400 out of the 27,000 population at the camp. Some of them were only two-day recruits, their new shoes creaking, creases still in newly issued uniforms; some of them were soldiers of six weeks, who in a short time might be shipped out of the country. White, brown, black, of all origins and types, the educated the uneducated, some tough and hard, others frightened and bewildered, but most of them very young. They remind you of the kid next door who washes your car and mows your lawn on Saturdays. They will fight our battles, get killed and wounded, or come back as tomorrow's citizens.

As Susie Gellura says, "You get a sense of responsibility toward them."

Spokes in the wheel of which PSO is the hub are infinitely varied. "There's a place for everybody and if there isn't," said one staff member, "we'll make one."

PSO shows, for instance, are just a fraction of the many entertainment resources. For the various sports events held in the Philadelphia Sports Arena last year $200,000 worth of free tickets were distributed to servicemen. Little theater groups, two opera companies, glee clubs, orchestras, including the Philadelphia Symphony, all make their contributions to the entertainment of the men in uniform.

The Philmont Country Club with an ex-serviceman, Ralph Taussig, at the head of its committee, throws open all its facilities to veterans and servicemen in the several hospitals in and around Philadelphia twice a month. They have the run of the place. In the summer, this means swimming, golf, and tennis, with everything—even caddies and golf balls—free, and the loan of members' own golf clubs; in winter, there are dances, dinners, smokers. All this without distinction of color or creed.

Annual tournaments staged by the club have attracted widespread interest, particularly the golf tournament, held for the past three years with two classes of entries, one for the able-bodied, one for the handicapped. The Professional Golf Association cooperates by lending professionals to play partners with the handicapped, some of whom make the course on crutches, a few in wheel chairs.

The greatest significance of PSO is that it weaves together in a common effort all elements of the community, of all faiths, and all races. Members of the Brith-Sholom Lodge, national Jewish fraternal organization, one of the most active cooperators, maintain a motor pool. Last year a thousand volunteers loaned 1,284 vehicles, representing 9,531 man-hours of volunteer time for this unspectacular but important job. Other faithful cooperators are the Jewish Welfare Board, the Salvation Army, United Service Club, which do their part to help PSO carry on its job.

Neighbors in a housing project, Pennypack Woods, stimulated by Mrs. Ann Geiger, a housewife, invite groups of servicemen to skating parties, hay rides, and dancing lessons. They make sandwiches and hot drinks to pass to the servicemen who attend football games, and invite some of the boys for dinner after a game.

"It's just friendly, homey things we do, the same as we would for our own sons or brothers," says Mrs. Geiger.

Keeping in constant touch with the military and naval personnel on the receiving line and more than 600 cooperating groups and unaffiliated individuals on the production line, PSO serves as a super booking agent, talent resource, coordinator, funneling channel, all rolled into one. Events are scheduled, tickets for ball games, concerts, prize fights, and so on secured, hostesses lined up, transportation arranged.

Take those free tickets for the ball games the sergeant at Ft. Dix mentioned. Bob Carpenter, owner of the Phillies, gives 500 tickets for every home game but he turns the distribution over to PSO.

It is the same with bands and orchestras that provide $10,000 worth of free music for servicemen in camps and bases and veterans in hospitals every year. PSO works closely with the local of the Musicians Union. Out of its Musical Performance Trust Fund, derived from royalties on phonograph records and electrical transcriptions, the union provides for payment to musicians for such occasions. PSO lines up the music for events at the various camps and hospitals.

WITHIN THE PAST FEW MONTHS ACTIVITIES OF PSO HAVE stepped up about 75 percent. It must be remembered that it was geared for action before the Korean crisis, its machinery set in motion during a time of general apathy. The explanation for its success must be laid largely to a dynamic, devoted little staff—Milton Feitelson, director, and his three active helpers, Frances Campbell, in charge of entertainment; Marjory Duckrey, in charge of hostesses; and Sarah Loudon, in charge of entertainment within the community. Through their combined efforts they have been able to get innumerable people to cooperate in innumerable jobs in a spirit of team work.

"Of course," says Mr. Feitelson, "not all communities have as many men to serve nor the facilities of Philadelphia, but every community has many more resources than it realizes. We had no idea of the interest and talent that could be generated here in Philadelphia."

Add it all up—the girls in the soup factory and the department stores, the streetcar conductors, Father John, Frank Palumbo, Bob Carpenter, the heads of big business firms and the thousands of unsung volunteers, giving without stint, all of them, to lonesome boys, it spells out "Welcome, servicemen" in the name of a great city.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Plea for a Forgotten People

Democracy's Untouchables

LEON LEFSON

In May, after six months of protracted negotiations with the International Refugee Organization, the Paraguayan government announced its refusal to accept the Kalmucks for resettlement.

The Kalmucks have a long history of rootless wandering, dating back to the Thirteenth Century. They are the last identifiable remnant in Europe of the hordes of Genghis Khan. Until the outbreak of World War II, this homogeneous body of displaced persons, numbering about 200,000, lived in one of the republics of the Soviet Union. After the 1917 revolution, some had scattered to Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and France. In 1942, the greater part of those who remained in the USSR were removed to Siberia. When Hitler overran the East European countries, he deported the few remaining Kalmucks to Germany as forced labor. Here they have stayed since the end of the last war, about 1,000 forlorn souls, living as best they can in crowded, unsanitary and depressing conditions, first with the assistance of UNRRA and now under jurisdiction of IRO, hoping and praying to leave Europe and find a permanent home in the New World. The latest development—the Paraguayan decision—was bound to come as a profound shock.

I recently returned from the U. S. Zone of Germany where I spent six months working with the Kalmucks in a camp near Munich. I know how deeply their hope centered in this emigration scheme and what its collapse must mean to them. I vividly recall the parting words of Dr. Sandsche Stepanow, the Kalmuck camp leader and a brilliant lawyer and doctor, on the day of my departure. We were standing under the stone archway of the dismal old German infantry barracks, in which most of the Kalmucks patiently wait for the opportunity which never seems to come of once more beginning a normal existence.

"I don't have to tell you how much we have suffered," he said sadly. "You know how long we have waited, how little we ask, how modest are our needs. After six long years, we still have faith in the countries of the West, although they, apparently, have little faith in us. Is there no land in that great galaxy of nations, known as the democratic West, that is willing to take a chance on our hardy, industrious, disciplined group?"

Knowing the difficulties as I do, I could give Dr. Stepanow nothing on which to pin his hopes.

Of the more than 1,500,000 DP's belonging to over fifty nationalities who have, at one time or another, been under the care of IRO since 1947, no group has more endeared itself to those who have sought to help them than the Kalmucks. They are a kindly and winning people. In cleanliness, intelligence, discipline, ethical standards, moral behavior they rank high. Though primarily an agricultural people, specializing in cattle breeding, the Kalmucks have shown great willingness and ability to adapt themselves to the economic needs of their environment. In Ingolstadt, Germany, where most of them now live, they have attended IRO vocational schools to learn trades and acquire skills of use in their present situation and in a new country. Because of the huge number of unemployed in Germany and the discrimination against foreigners and DP's, it has been very difficult for them to obtain jobs outside IRO. They have sought, therefore, with some success, to organize cooperatives within their own camps. At last reports, sewing and carpentry workshops were in operation.

In the light of all this, it may well be asked: Why is there discrimination against the Kalmucks?

In the case of the U. S., the answer lies in our Asiatic exclusion policy, adopted at a time when it appeared that any large-scale immigration of Oriental labor would undermine wage and living standards. Unfortunately, the application of our immigration laws to the Kalmucks is not discretionary. With regard to other countries that have been selecting DP's, this same factor seems to be operative, in addition to a variety of prejudices which have little basis in fact. It is not the purpose of the writer to argue the merits of exclusion policies currently applied by our neighbors and ourselves. One can only deplore the inflexibility of these measures.

The Kalmucks, for obvious reasons, do not wish to remain in Europe. They cannot remain in Germany. They urge that some unpopulated spot be made available to them, for example, in Alaska. They are an energetic and resourceful people who will not abandon their search for a permanent home. Doubtless IRO will continue its efforts to interest some nation in their plight, but the days of IRO seem numbered.

I remember a cold, snowy night last January in the Kalmuck camp. I had been invited to the home—a cramped, dimly-lit hovel accommodating three families—of Nicki Goripov's foster parents. Nicki is a keen, intelligent young orphan of nineteen, very much alive to the problems of his group. In the course of our discussion that evening, he asked one question which still haunts me: "Every day," he said, "I read in the papers about America's interest in democracy and freedom and her efforts to preserve them everywhere. My brother and I and all our friends would like to join your ranks but you won't have us. Does this make sense?"

We had exhausted the subject of the Asiatic exclusion policy. I was stumped by this pointed question and could only mumble an incoherent reply. I wondered then and wonder now—does this make sense?

✦ ✦ ✦

—By a former welfare officer of the International Refugee Organization, recently returned from two and a half years in Germany.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Scott of South Africa

The story of a modern crusader and how he fights unceasingly for human rights, "not by might, nor by power but, by my Spirit. . ."

ELIZABETH OGG

HERE IN THE UNITED STATES, AND ABROAD, FROM ENGland to India, the name of Michael Scott has cropped up more and more often of late. Among those who know him personally, it is apt to be spoken with reverence. But with certain of his countrymen, particularly South African officials, it provokes violent abuse betraying hatred and fear.

To such men, Michael Scott is a one-man revolution of threatening proportions. For this sick, penniless Anglican priest, now in his mid-forties, radiates a spiritual force that has already moved mountains of political obstruction and international red tape. It has been strong enough to keep a debate going in the United Nations for five years and to give rise to a recent World Court opinion. Without stint he has poured his energies into a campaign against the arrogant racism practiced in the Union of South Africa and in its mandate, South West Africa, which the Union virtually incorporated two years ago. Almost alone he has fought this annexation because it would doom the 300,000 South West African natives to suffer the Union's increasingly harsh color bar.

Five years running, mainly as a result of his efforts, the UN General Assembly has invited South Africa to submit a trusteeship agreement for her mandate in line with all others. Five years running South Africa has turned the invitation down. A committee set up by the last Assembly is currently charged with the thorny task of working out with the South African government a procedure for implementing last year's advisory opinion of the World Court on South West Africa's status—but with little hope of success. The Court held South Africa still obligated to govern the territory as an international mandate, to make administrative reports and transmit petitions from the inhabitants to the United Nations. The Union Government has sent the United Nations no reports since 1948 and no petitions at any time. According to the Premier, Dr. Daniel Malan, the white South Africans must "protect the natives from the United Nations." As if in defiance of the Court's opinion, "white-only" elections held in South West Africa in August 1950 swept six new Malan supporters into the Union Parliament and confirmed the annexation.

✦

—By a former member of the editorial staffs of the National Public Housing Conference and the Foreign Policy Association, who is now a free lance writer and editor. Miss Ogg was born and educated in England, but has been an American citizen for nine years.

Deadlocked though the situation looks, it is not so to Michael Scott. Deadlock is a notion he does not recognize. Whatever happens, he will never give up the struggle to win human rights for the South West African tribes. He is already meditating new moves in the international chess game—a game in which he has had plenty of practical experience.

His travels partially financed by tribesmen, he has haunted the lobbies and lounges of four successive Assemblies. Again and again he has buttonholed delegates over cups of tea, quietly told a story of human lives ground down in crushing servitude, pointed to the UN Charter and asked for action. Without official backing, obstructed by his own government and often delayed by ours, denied dollar exchange for his trips to America, often so ill he could barely keep on his feet, this lone individual pitted his faith against the whole vast apparatus of international officialdom. He won at least the first round. In November 1949, he was granted a hearing at Lake Success—the first unofficial spokesman ever to be so recognized by the United Nations. So moved were the delegates by his plea for the tribesmen that they voted to pass on his accusing documents and South West Africa's case to the World Court. In 1950, he was back for the debate on the Court's opinion.

TALL, GAUNT, SOFT-SPOKEN, ALMOST DIFFIDENT IN MANNER, Michael Scott seems more like a university professor than a political fighter. His weapons are intelligence and logic, not fanaticism. He listens with courteous attention to his opponents, but gives not an inch where his humanity and sense of justice are engaged. Alan Paton, author of "Cry the Beloved Country," once said: "What looks gentle is often far more powerful than all the ranting and raving in the world." Scott has that kind of power. At its core is belief in human brotherhood.

He comes of a family of English churchmen, army officers, and empire-builders. Ill-health early removed him from their conventional mold. With tuberculosis arrested in his teens, he went, on medical advice, to South Africa, where he worked for a year in a leper colony before taking theological training. Ordained in England in 1932, he did a short, uncomfortable stint as curate in a fashionable Kensington parish. It was a relief all around when he was shifted to an East End slum.

Five years in India just before World War II brought Scott close to the sick and unfortunate of diverse races. New insights from Oriental philosophy were grafted on to his Christian beliefs, to blossom years later. Perhaps the most potent of these is an exhortation in the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Bhagavad Gita," which he carries around with his Bible. Fight entrenched evil, is the sense of it, and fight efficiently; but do not look for fruits—or you will be distracted. Scott seems to have mastered that principle.

When war came, he enlisted in the RAF for combat duty, not as a chaplain. He had not then resolved the dilemma of the activist who is driven to fight violence with violence, and he felt he could not urge men into action he was not willing to share. Under army training his health broke down again. In 1943, he returned to South Africa.

As parish priest in one of the worst slums of Johannesburg, Scott soon became widely known as a fearless champion of the non-Europeans. One night in Durban in 1946 he saw white hooligans beating up passive resistants of Indian descent who were protesting segregation and other restrictions of the Asiatic Land Tenure and Representation Act. Stirred by the Indians' courageous stand, he joined forces with them and got three months in jail for his pains. Before sentence in the magistrate's court he made the simple statement: "With regard to . . . the surprise that was expressed at my association with . . . my fellow prisoners, I must first disclaim any such superiority of class or intelligence as that suggested, and state further that my religion knows no color bar."

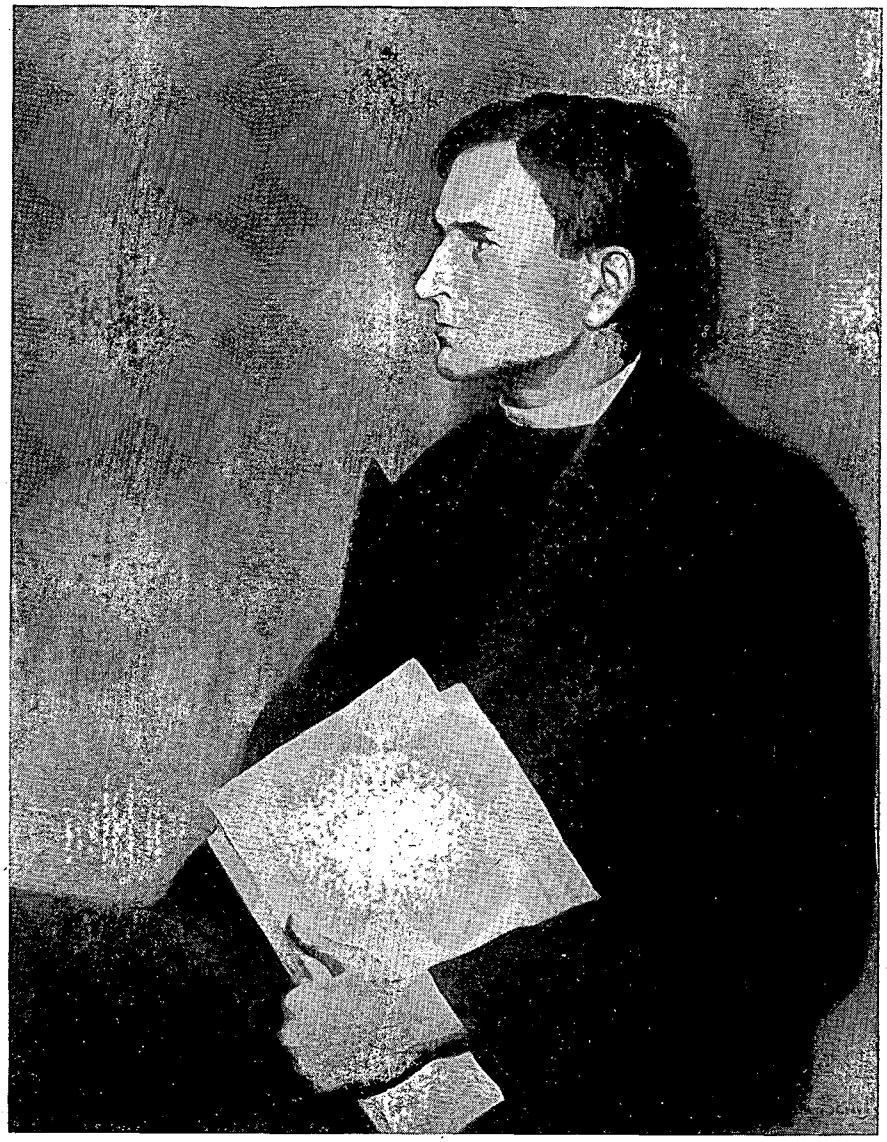


Photo by Adolph Studley

MICHAEL SCOTT: a painting by Betty Graves Reyneau

Soon after this prison term was up, Scott went to live in a chaotic shanty town outside Johannesburg to help the native squatters organize a better community. Since that was an infringement of the segregation law, he was again haled into court. This time he was given a suspended sentence.

He next ran into a human hornets' nest when he probed the near-slavery of native farm laborers in the Transvaal. Following his disclosures, infuriated farmers threatened to lynch him if he set foot in their neighborhood again. He at once went back to face the challenge at a public meeting, and a mob refused him a hearing.

THE SOUTH WEST AFRICAN NATIVES NATURALLY TURNED to such a man for help. The exiled Paramount-Chief of the Herero tribes, Frederick Maherero, then living in the British Protectorate of Bechuanaland, meeting Scott in Serowe, told him about disquieting reports from the tribesmen in South West Africa, and asked him to help present their grievances at Lake Success.

To understand these reports, one must know something of the Hereros' tragic history. When the Germans first colonized the arid pastoral land of South West Africa, around 1885, they settled in the territory of the Hereros, the Namas (or Hottentots), and the Berg Damaras to the south. The colonists, whose first governor was Hermann Goering's father, systematically tricked the natives out of their cattle and lands, and raped their women. In 1904, goaded beyond endurance, the Hereros rebelled. They were quelled in one of the most ruthless massacres in history. Three quarters of the tribe—men, women, and children—were wiped out. About 1,000 fled across the Kalahari Desert with their Paramount-Chief, Samuel Maherero (father of Frederick), and took refuge in Bechuanaland.

In the First World War, many Hereros fought the Germans in South West Africa with the understanding that they would regain their lands if they won. Subsequently, some of them did reoccupy their farms, but when the mandate went to South Africa in 1920, they were forced again to give them up, without compensation. Those who resisted had their houses burned and their windmills wrecked.

Today the Hereros are "displaced persons"—about 15,000 of them living in four sections of Bechuanaland and 30,000 in eight separate reserves in South West Africa, without direct representation in their government. Since the reservations are inadequate to support them, they serve as ill-paid migrant labor for the prosperous caracul-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sheep farmers and mine owners—the white one tenth of the population who own nearly 60 percent of the land.

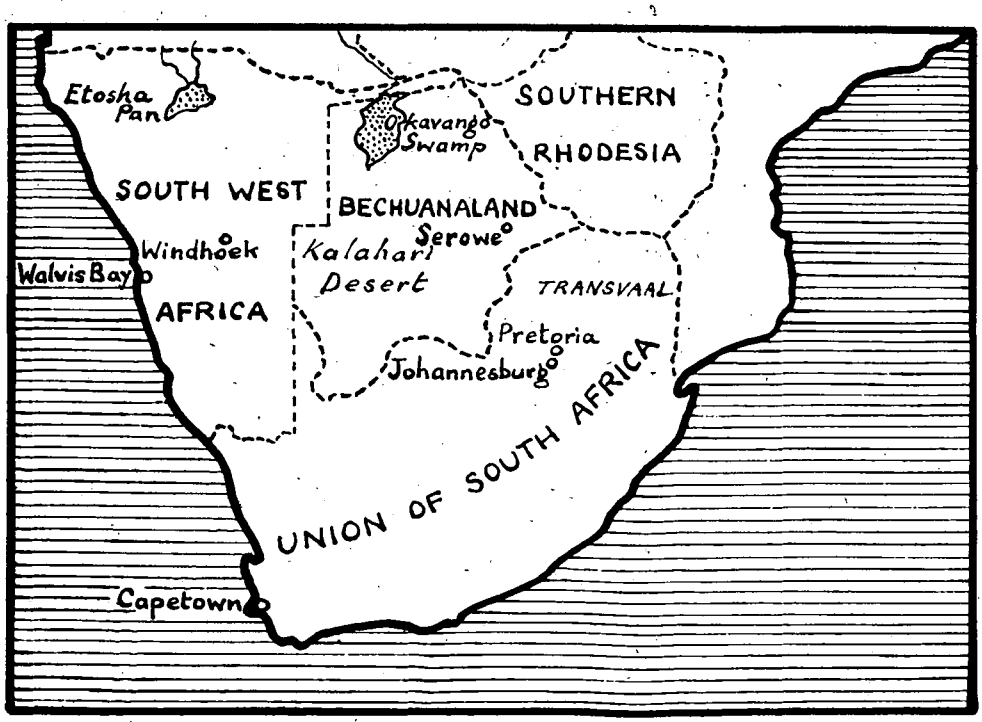
The reports reaching exiled Chief Frederick Maherero in 1946 concerned a referendum the South African administration had conducted early that year among South West Africans on the question of incorporating their land in the Union or placing it under UN trusteeship. The issue had not been properly explained to the tribesmen, especially the Ovambos who lived apart from the Europeans in their own tribal lands to the north and who thought they were voting for the *status quo*. But the better informed southern tribes dreaded being permanently clamped down under the Union's "white supremacy" policies, without hope of redress, without even the old League of Nations right of petition. They voted solidly for trusteeship, and were now urging Maherero to take action against incorporation.

SCOTT GOT TO WORK AT ONCE. HE ADDED HIS CABLES TO those the Herero chiefs had already sent to London and Lake Success, and appealed for an impartial canvass among South West natives. The cables were duly interred in the files, and a new referendum was turned down on the ground that it would be "confusing to the native mind." The South African delegation reported to the 1946 General Assembly that, although the Hereros were unaccountably reluctant, the overwhelming majority of the South West African population wanted to be "incorporated." Nevertheless, the battle was joined. India came into it, and it was under her sponsorship that in 1946 the first resolution inviting South Africa to draw up a trusteeship agreement was passed by the UN.

Early in 1947, at the request of Maherero, Scott journeyed to South West Africa to see the chiefs. Far from coming like a thief in the night, as his opponents contend, he arrived openly in Windhoek, the capital, and obtained an official permit to visit the Herero reserves. In a second-hand truck rustled up by Windhoek natives, he bumped over hundreds of miles of thorn-bush veldt to meet with the village chiefs and their counselors, take down their statements through an interpreter on a portable typewriter, and secure the chiefs' signatures authorizing him to present their petition to the United Nations. The pigeonholing of his American visa application prevented him from presenting the petition in person, but he managed to get it and its supporting documents to Lake Success through a friend in time for the 1947 meetings of the Fourth (Trusteeship) Committee. At Indian insistence these documents were printed in the UN Summary Records for 1947. Where they begin, the dead columns of bureaucratese suddenly come to life. The simple, almost Biblical words of the chiefs speak from the page with extraordinary dignity and power.

Meanwhile, Scott flew to England and, after swearing on the Bible that he would join in no subversive activities in the United States, got a visa to come here. He arrived just as the Fourth Committee was winding up its deliberations, but was able to talk to some of the delegates and show them a documentary film he had made—of tattered migrant laborers, starving children, and squalid shanty towns. Once more the Assembly passed a resolution urging the change to trusteeship for the mandate.

In the spring of 1948, when Scott returned to South West Africa to report on his mission to the tribes, his application for a permit to visit the Herero reserves was given the silent treatment. But help came from an unexpected quarter. A White Russian caracul farmer invited Scott to camp on his land, which adjoined the native location. There under a thorn tree Scott lived in a tent for three months. Several times police urged the farmer to put the clergyman off his land, but he refused. At night, black faces loomed out of the darkness and the Africans, leaning over the wire fence bounding the location, conferred with Scott by the light of a hurricane lamp. He met other tribesmen on the open veldt by night. When their look-outs for motorcycle police gave a warning whistle, the light was doused and the con-



The lower African region where Michael Scott has been working on behalf of the native tribes of South West Africa

Drawn for *The Survey* by the author

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ferees melted away in the thick growth of thorn trees. In this piecemeal fashion Scott managed to make his report to the tribes.

Their next move was to send him to Paris for the 1948 meeting of the UN Assembly. This journey demonstrates his extraordinary persistence. As he was about to board the plane in Johannesburg, a clerk demanded to see his papers again, and after the plane had taken off, the man admitted that he had received telephonic instructions to cancel the passport. It was a valid passport and Scott refused to surrender it. He needed it to get to Paris, he intended to get to Paris, and he did get to Paris. There was a drive to Bechuanaland through torrential rains in a car with broken springs, a ride hitched on a freight train from there to Southern Rhodesia, a forced landing in a chartered plane in a game reserve in Northern Rhodesia. In N'dola he was subjected to lengthy police questioning and learned that an airline pilot had been warned not to pick him up. After three days he secured a flight in a Belgian Sabena plane which transported him from the Belgian Congo to Europe in a single day. This, tragically, was a day too late. Just half an hour before he arrived in Paris, the Fourth Committee closed its debate on South West Africa.

As usual, Scott simply got on with the job at hand. He drank more tea with delegates, unreeled his documentary film, circulated his massive pile of documents. After the Assembly had reaffirmed its trusteeship stand, he went to England to mobilize British support for the Hereros.

In June 1949, Scott landed in New York, in the shabby grey suit he was to wear all through the sweltering summer and into the bitter cold of December. His visa, grudgingly granted after he had been accredited by the International League for the Rights of Man, forbade him to leave New York and Long Island. He hadn't a dime to his name. He would have slept on a park bench, if necessary, but an American friend came to his rescue, housed and fed him, and lent him a telephone, a typewriter, and a car. Others who met Scott caught something of his spirit and did what they could to help.

When, over bitter South African protests, the Fourth Committee at long last heard the Hereros' envoy extraordinary, South Africa's chair alone was empty. A hushed audience gave rapt attention to the quiet matter-of-fact recital. Ragged African shepherds came to tragic life before the committee—paid five to twenty shillings a month for tending white men's sheep, sunup to sundown, fined over a month's wages for a single sheep lost from a flock of a thousand, given no time to build themselves their traditional huts because, the farmers say, "the natives are used to sleeping under a bush and are not entitled to anything better." The committee heard, too, about native workers in the towns who earn twenty to twenty-five shillings a week, but must pay disproportionate house and water taxes. When taxes fall in arrears, their wretched shanties, cobbled out of old paraffin cans plucked from rubbish, are sold over their heads.

Explaining the hated Pass Law, Scott gave a Herero's own dramatic testimony:

"These laborers when they go to the farmers and find that some of them do not treat them well sometimes ask for a permit because they want to go to the police. The masters of course refuse . . . and then they go off on their own to the police. When they arrive there the first question is: Where is your pass? The reply is: I have no pass. Question: Why? The answer is: I ran away from my master, he treats me badly. . . . 'All right, because you've got no pass we stick you in jail.' They go to jail for fourteen days or one month. When that time is finished, they give the boy a pass to his master. The boy is perhaps frightened to go back on account of the beatings. . . . Then he will come sometimes to Windhoek. Here he is asked in the street: Where is your pass? And he answers: I have no pass. Question: Why have you no pass? Answer: I ran away from my master because he is bad. . . . 'You got to have a pass before you come here to Windhoek.' It means getting another fourteen days or one month unless he pays the fines. . . . "

Although he may be unable to read them, an African may be required to carry from one to twelve different types of passes, upon pain of conviction. Out of the thousands of arrests to which white authorities point as evidence of native "crime," a high proportion is for infringement of the Pass Law.

"Mr. Chairman," Scott concluded, "for Africans the question of the destiny of South West Africa goes deep down to a fundamental principle of right and justice which involves the integrity of our relationship with the African peoples as this has developed over a long period of colonial history. . . . The future of all Africa, and of South Africa especially, calls for a firm holding to their moral obligations by all civilized nations."

WHATEVER THE OUTCOME OF CURRENT UN NEGOTIATIONS with South Africa, Scott will go on seeking, with all his intelligence and patient persuasiveness, to fulfill these moral obligations in Africa. His next immediate objective is to bring the South West African chiefs to the United Nations to speak for themselves. In the meantime he insists that a balance of over $2,000 of a fund raised by some of his friends to defray his medical expenses when he suffered a dangerous relapse in New York last October, be held in trust to meet the costs of travel and American hospitality for the chiefs. If they do not come, the fund is to be used for one of their people to attend an agricultural college here.

Speaking of the official racist policy, Sir Benegal Rau said last September, "The plea of domestic jurisdiction will not excuse it any more than the plea of the sanctity of the home can justify the storing of dynamite." Yet present international usage does not encourage outside intervention in the affairs of South Africa. Reform there, meanwhile, must depend on the efforts of South Africans themselves, of men like Michael Scott. Malan extremists have threatened to deport him on his return from his present sojourn in England, but his growing reputation at home and abroad may turn any such action into a boomerang. Wherever he is, he will be a powerful focus for South Africa's own liberal forces.

Scott himself has written, "No people can be judged solely on their government's policies. Fortunately for South Africa, there are men who help to heal the wounds which wrong policies and false racial theories are inflicting on the land and people of that country." He is one of those men. In the kraals and shanty-towns of southern Africa he already has the legendary status of a David Livingstone.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

New Styles In Camping

Two current variations on the children's camp pattern are described by a writer from Virginia and a Texas educator.

THEY CAME TO TOWN

BROWNE SAMPSELL

Every Sunday morning during the month of June, a group of fifty country children are brought to Ozark, Alabama, to attend an eight-day camp—a "fresh air" camp in reverse. The children who attend it come from rural areas where plenty of fresh air is about all they do have.

Things that most town and city children take for granted—indoor toilets and running water, for example—are wholly new to them. So are telephones, radios, record players, electric lights, and even railroad trains. Many of them have never been inside a church, so on the Sunday that they arrive, they are taken to the services of the several denominations.

The next day (Monday) they gaily shop for clothes which the stores donate. Then each boy gets a haircut at the barber shop and the girls are "prettied up" at the beauty shop.

For recreation, the youngsters go to the movies, and to ball games in the stadium. They swim in the pool and visit the Ozark Cotton Mill where people they know are employed.

As they come from isolated areas, these children are unused to group play, but they soon discover the fun of doing things together. Before their stay in camp is over they are staging group activities, such as spontaneous square dances without adult suggestion or supervision. After their first shyness wears off, they talk to each other on the telephone from one dormitory to another. This entertaining experience opens the way for telephone conversations with certain townspeople who enjoy phone chats with the campers and so allow their names and telephone numbers to be listed for the children to call and talk with them.

It is surprising how a few days in camp develop self-confidence and a sense of social responsibility. These country campers become acquainted with standards of more comfortable and convenient living and in many there is kindled a desire for the education and vocational skill that will make possible good jobs and pleasant homes "some day."

In camp, each child has a physical check-up, with doctors and dentists giving their services and the local Lions Club providing glasses for those who need them. The children are pre-tested for hookworm a month before they are due at the camp. Those who are infested receive the proper medical treatment and are taught to safeguard themselves. Shoes (a necessary protection) are furnished to all the barefooted children.

This camping experience, which means so much to these country children in terms of health, recreation, and morale, was the idea of a young serviceman. He read in a New York newspaper about fresh air camps for city children. Each of these news items made him more conscious of the many children in his part of the country who needed a vacation in town as much as New York City children need a country holiday.

When this GI returned from World War II, he took his idea to the Recreation Department in Ozark. The Department liked the plan and with its backing the young man had no difficulty in getting a businessmen's club to sponsor this new kind of camp.

The Welfare Department furnished the names of fifty of the neediest children in the county and members of the sponsor-club called at the homes of these children to explain the plan to them and their parents. They seldom failed to win enthusiastic cooperation.

The club also appointed committees on housing and equipment; food and clothing; transportation; personnel; health and recreation; orientation and publicity.

The community center building which the people themselves built in Ozark as a WPA project was selected as the camp site. Surplus beds from a nearby military training camp furnished a boys' and a girls' dormitory. From the beginning, a local linen service has supplied towels and other linens; clothing stores have donated clothes; the Ozark Dairy has given milk and ice cream. The camp also receives the products of nationally known manufacturers.

The generosity of individuals and organizations cuts the weekly cost for fifty children to $250, and the money required for the four weeks is raised at an annual carnival.

The city provides a dietitian, three recreation workers, and three program directors. Other members of the camp staff are supplied by a personnel committee appointed by the sponsor-club. The committee sees to it that proper personnel is present at all times, day and night, to carry out the complete program.

Ozark teen-agers staff the office, and help with the cooking and the serving of the meals. The boring job of dishwashing is done by a paid worker.

On two occasions, the entire membership of the sponsor-club meets with the campers. One of these is at a picnic held at the thousand-acre lake of Camp Rucker which is

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

situated quite close to Ozark, and the other is at a weekly meeting of the club.

The original idea of giving isolated, pleasure-starved country children a week of wholesome recreation in town, has been achieved, and with it valuable social and educational by-products. The few parents who at first were suspicious or reluctant are now eager for their children to go to the city camp where they learn so many new things, have such a good time, and usually come home several pounds heavier.

And what do the children have to say about it? They hail any member of the sponsor-club they chance to meet any time during the year:

"Hey, Mister, when's the next camp?"

And they put the question in the tones of an eager child who just cannot wait much longer for Christmas.

AN OUTDOOR LABORATORY

GEORGE W. DONALDSON

TYLER, TEXAS, RUNS ITS SCHOOL BUSES BACKWARD. For years, schools have transported country children to schools in town. The public schools of Tyler have reversed the procedures; its buses take city children to the country to learn some of the things so many urban youngsters miss.

By this means more than three thousand Tyler children a year get a sense of nature's bounty, and an acquaintance with the sources of their living—their food, shelter, and clothing.

Within the last five years, several cities have established school camps as a device for providing rural experiences for city boys and girls. The idea, which originated in Michigan under the sponsorship of the W. K. Kellogg Foundation, has spread south as far as Florida and Texas, west to Colorado, California, and Washington. Skeptics who worried about what children would miss by being away from the formally organized school for one, two, or three weeks were reassured by a study conducted by the New York City Board of Education in cooperation with the National Camp, of Sussex, New Jersey. Those who went to camp, in this case for three weeks, equaled or exceeded a comparable group who stayed in school, even in academic studies. In several instances, notably nature information and vocabulary, the campers greatly surpassed the stay-at-homes.

Tyler's first experience in reversed bus routes came when it began offering camp experience to several hundred children each year. It should be explained that school camps operate nine, ten, or twelve months a year, and children and teacher attend in classroom groups. The camps are, in fact, laboratories where children learn things they cannot learn in a city home or school. Staffs are small, organization simple, and the children do much of the work. Conservation of natural resources is a major emphasis.

Next, Tyler added to its school camp a school farm, making what is probably one of the most complete "outdoor education" laboratories serving any public school system. Camp and farm are adjacent and comprise some three hundred acres with almost a mile of lake frontage. The farm layout and program were planned by the Tyler High School vocational agriculture department with the advice of local, state, and federal farm and conservation agencies.

A long range plan of farm development was evolved which, in addition to specific agricultural methods, includes conservation practices for the entire property. Children and teen-agers who participate in the program are shown the contribution of their work to the long range plan.

Girls and boys who attend the school camp do all the farm chores. They feed pigs, cows, chickens, and horses, tend beehives and rabbit hutches, clear woodland areas of scrub and weed trees and plant the more productive pines. They plant multiflora rose and bicolor lespedeza to increase the supply of bob-white quail. Hikes, cookouts, and other good uses of the outdoors make for a balanced program. But campers almost unanimously have declared "farm work" their favorite activity.

ALMOST 1000 CHILDREN GET A WEEK OF THIS CAMP AND farm living each year. They are the boys and girls of the upper elementary grades, the fifth and sixth. Their younger brothers and sisters, from the first through the fourth grades spend at least one day each year visiting the farm and camp.

Many of these younger children have been found utterly ignorant of even the names of common farm animals; they drink milk from bottles and cans, but call a cow a mule; they eat breakfast bacon and ham, but do not recognize the hog. Their joyful amazement at seeing a new litter of pigs or a newborn calf is a sad commentary on American childhood today. Television, movies, and comic books are poor substitutes for the simple things of the good earth.

Farm experience is thus graduated from visiting on the parts of little children through chore work for fifth and sixth graders. It reaches truly responsible levels at the high school age. One hundred and fifty high school boys help run the farm. A bunkhouse makes it possible for these lads, in groups of four, to stay at the farm for an entire week and work alongside the resident farmer.

Mortimer Brown, Tyler's superintendent of schools, and the man whose vision is growing into reality says, "The child who learns to love the land by working on it will nurture it—and he'll die to defend it, if need be!" It is entirely possible that the outdoors is one of the finest classrooms for teaching citizenship and patriotism. At any rate, it has already been demonstrated that there is no better visual aid for teaching about pigs than the pig himself and no better learning exercise as to the value and dignity of work than the one which puts calluses on the hands of the learner. The school camp, wherever it has been tried, suggests that more and more school buses should take city children out to the realities of soil, sun, rain, and growing things.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

International Forum on Delinquency

MARION ROBINSON

With the hope that exchange of views could lead to "agreement on constructive principles" for institutional treatment of delinquency, fifty experts representing a variety of disciplines and native lands sat down together on June 22 for the three-day session of the first Berkshire International Forum. Hosts to this unique gathering were the board, staff, and 145 young residents of the Berkshire Industrial Farms, a private institution for delinquent boys at Canaan, N. Y. The chairman was Leonard W. Mayo, director of the Association for the Aid of Crippled children.

The planning committee headed by Paul W. Tappan, professor of criminology at New York University, had drawn a broadly representative group from the fields of education, sociology, psychiatry, law, child welfare, social research, and corrections, to contribute to this synthesis of ideas. A delegation of twelve members of the United Nations Secretariat was headed by Adolphe Delierneux, deputy director of the Division of Social Welfare, and Paul Amor, chief of the division's Social Defense Section.

The UN touch was frequently in evidence. The Forum met in familiar UN committee formation—a hollow square of tables, with placards bearing the member's name at each place. Three alert young women, borrowed from UN and popularly known as "the précis girls" turned out summaries of the deliberations in an astonishingly short time following the close of each session.

Neither national boundary nor difference of discipline disturbed the sense of common philosophy in the group. "Prevention is better than cure, but if we have to cure, let it be by rehabilitation, not punishment" was the base from which each offered his contribution. This was clearly formulated in the Conference recommendations, two paragraphs of which read: "We believe that society has the obligation as well as the need to seek to aid, to reclaim, and to readjust for constructive social living those children who become delinquent. The roots of delinquent behavior lie in part in the defects of society itself, and we all share in some responsibility for them. . . . We unanimously condemn any philosophy of taking social vengeance upon delinquent children, or any reliance upon a philosophy of punishment." As one would expect, however, there were differences of opinion as to how to carry out this philosophy. Two schools of thought emerged, one characterized as "therapeutic," the other as one of "social re-education."

Dr. George E. Gardner, director of the Judge Baker Guidance Center at Boston, saw the institution as a therapeutic unit in itself. It is possible, he thought, to gear all personnel and program to a therapy process aimed to help the child alter his distorted ideas about the world and himself, through establishing a positive relationship with adults in a "permissive" atmosphere, learning to understand inner motives and drives, and being helped through a trial-and-error period of learning to change behavior on the basis of new understanding.

A somewhat different idea of treatment, springing from another concept of the child's inner turmoil, was introduced by Dr. Richard L. Jenkins, chief of the research section of the Veterans Administration's Psychiatry and Neurology Division. It was his thesis that problems of delinquency arise not so much from inner conflict, as from the failure to develop adequate socialization, or from learning delinquent behavior from a group, as in the "gang" situation. Thus two large groups of delinquent youngsters are seen to be unsocialized rather than neurotic, he said, and it was his opinion that methods of treatment appropriate to the psychoneurotic would need substantial modification for treatment of these groups.

There was hearty agreement on the urgent need to move as fast as possible from "semi-custodial care on a mass-production basis," as Judge Justine Wise Polier of New York City's Children's Court put it, to a program allowing diagnosis, placement, and care to meet individual needs of children. But the Forum recognized that such a goal raises many practical problems, chief of which is the need for larger and better-trained staff.

The crux of today's personnel problem, declared Kenyon J. Scudder, superintendent of the California Institution for Men at Chino, California, is that most state prisons and reformatories are staffed by political appointees who are "wholly untrained and unsuitable for such work." Mr. Scudder would like to see personnel selected on a "career basis" in competitive examination. Greatly improved personnel policies are needed for our good conscientious workers, urged Bruno Bettelheim, principal of The Orthogenic School, pointing out what an emotional drain these workers have to endure.

Reporting himself in agreement with a colleague who had said that "resistance to practicing social casework in an authoritative setting has practically disappeared," Dean Kenneth D. Johnson of the New York School of Social Work offered social work training as most appropriate for preparation for service in juvenile institutions. Courses in the sociology departments of universities are also valuable, it was brought out, and the Forum recommended that institutions of higher learning offer more instruction in the "behavior sciences" to this end.

The need for training of cottage parents and counselors with program skills

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

was another major emphasis. Forum members disagreed as to whether or not this should be on-the-job training. Acknowledging that lack of status is a problem, one administrator urged "professionalization" for cottage parents. The beginning of a large-scale training program for cottage parents under state auspices in England was reported by Christina M. Ellwyn of the UN Secretariat, who also told of developments in European countries in training a new kind of staff member, an *educateur,* who performs general guidance and counseling functions.

Two sources of concern for American correctional workers, it developed, are the "segregation" of institutionalized children from normal community life, and the lack of after-care programs to help bridge the gap between institutional life and return to the community. A sheaf of reports by UN Secretariat members brought new ideas on both.

Julius Altmann-Smythe testified that in Latin America, because children in institutions are not considered "a class apart," they can go into the community to school, church, movies, sports events, and libraries. Paul Berthoud, reporting on European institutions, said that here there were definite trends toward small institutions—Sweden, for instance, has fifteen of these for delinquent children, with populations ranging from thirty to eighty—and toward "semi-free" institutions which allow children to go into the community for recreation, education, and vocational training. Both felt these aspects did much to avoid a drastic break for the child with his accustomed environment and consequently minimized his problem of re-entry into the the normal life of the community.

Extensive use of hostels as an effective after-care measure, both in Europe and the Far East was brought out. A unique solution to the problem of returning the delinquent child to the environment which has fostered his behavior was described by Richard Paw-U, who told of the so-called "criminal tribes" of India, which have for generations lived a nomadic life, making their way by petty thievery and robbery. Under a new federal act, these tribes are now being moved wholesale into "settlements," much like our wartime relocation camps, where children and parents alike are educated and taught trades.

In some Middle Eastern countries, reported George Kahale, the pattern of family life is such that a child rarely rebels against authority, and if he does, it is considered strictly a family affair. Turkey has only one institution for delinquents, and Syria has just passed a bill for establishment of its first two. In both Egypt and Israel, he said, the delinquency problem is serious, chiefly because of the large numbers of vagrant minors.

"No research without action and no action without research" is the slogan of the UN social defense program, reported M. Delierneux. A worldwide survey of treatment of juvenile delinquency is now being conducted, he said, and for the next three years, the research program will give priority to juvenile delinquency, criminal statistics, trends of crime, and institutions.

Interest in research came from many quarters. Both Judge Polier and Judge Victor B. Wylegala of the Erie County (N.Y.) Children's Court called for "reliable evaluation of results" from correctional people to help them and their colleagues in making crucial decisions about delinquent children. Said Henry R. Murphy, director of the Berkshire Farms, "We should be better able to make full use of what we already know, as business makes use of its research and experiment." And Frederick Moran, chairman of New York's State Board of Parole thought that scientific research might help reduce the confusion arising from the many different groups who each offer their special skill as the panacea.

Blueprints for better institutional treatment are fine, commented one administrator, but "don't forget the public calls the tune." "Well," reported Eric Haight, Berkshire Farms board member, "you're the ones that have the knowledge. It's your job to tell us what we should do."

The document finally approved by the Forum as expressing its thought and major recommendations is a large order, but it is what Mr. Haight and many others are looking for.

✦

—By a former member of The Survey *staff, who is now a free-lance writer and editor.*

Can Housing Emerge From Confusion?

LEE F. JOHNSON

At the conclusion of the first six months of 1951 the housing program in the United States was thoroughly confused. The principal reasons are a Congress that seems incapable of constructive action, and general public apathy.

By early July, no defense housing policy had been shaped, yet the need was becoming more critical daily. The low-rent public housing program has been booted about and still may be destroyed. Credit controls have effectively stopped housing for middle income families while construction of luxury housing goes merrily on. The research program of the Housing Act of 1949 is in danger. It is not a pretty picture.

When Congress met last January, the Administration recommended a basically sound defense housing bill. Extensive hearings were held by the Banking and Currency Committees of the Senate and the House. The bill included new authorities to enable private enterprise to do most of the defense housing job by building in defense areas, with the aid of FHA mortgage insurance. In effect, the government took the risk on the insured mortgages. It emphasized the need for rental housing to care for the inevitable shifts in labor supply. It recognized the essential relationship between new defense plants, new housing and community facilities. It provided that wherever feasible, defense housing should be of a permanent character with the emphasis on movable housing where needs are temporary.

But apparently Congress prefers to repeat the mistakes of World War II and wait until the emergency is so critical that desperation will dictate make-shifts which eventually will add to our disgraceful slums.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency reported the Defense Housing Bill in a workable form. But

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

on March 14, the House by a vote of 219 to 170 defeated the rule that would have permitted debate. The bill went back to Committee where it now rests.

The Senate Committee on Banking and Currency reported a similar measure. The Senate, after prolonged debate passed the measure but removed its heart.

It was thought that the measure was bottled up in the House Committee on Banking and Currency until on June 29 it was added *in toto* as an amendment to the emasculated Defense Production Bill. Since the House has not acted on the basic legislation it may refuse to consider the housing amendment in conference. If it is considered, anything may happen—anything, that is, except the emergence of a workable, adequate policy.

Since the passage of the National Housing Act of 1949, the anti-housing lobby has been relentless in its efforts to kill the program. Through national organization, real estate brokers, speculators, house builders, and lending agencies have conducted anti-housing crusades in hundreds of communities. On the state and local levels these efforts have been relatively ineffective. But on May 4, 1951, through careful planning with a strong anti-administration coalition, the lobby exploded a bombshell in the House.

THE 1949 ACT PROVIDED FOR CONSTRUCTION of 135,000 low-rent homes a year for six years. Under the law, some 781 cities and towns planned to build 302,000 dwellings in the next few years. Then under defense pressures the Administration cut the 1952 program from 135,000 to 75,000.

On Friday afternoon May 4, after many representatives had left for the weekend, the coalition slashed the 1952 program from 75,000 dwelling to a token 5,000—one new low-rent home for every 169 new high-rent dwellings to be built by private enterprise during the year.

There was an immediate nationwide protest. On June 29, the Senate voted 47 to 25 to boost the number of low-rent homes permitted to 50,000 for the coming year—enough to save the heart of the program but very few compared to the need. The question is now in conference between the Senate and House. Any cut below 50,000 units amounts to a virtual death sentence to low-rent housing and slum clearance.

Perhaps proponents of housing required a near disaster to arouse them to concerted action. Local citizens, the press, and many national organizations —labor, religious, social work, veterans, and general public interest groups— brought local housing facts to the attention of Congress. Such congressional leaders as Senators Maybank of South Carolina, Lehman of New York, Sparkman of Alabama, Douglas of Illinois, and Taft of Ohio, recognized the House action for what it was—a clever trick to kill public low-rent housing in the name of defense. The program proved again its strong bi-partisan support.

AFTER NEARLY TWO YEARS OF MOUNTing delays in getting the housing program to jell under the '49 Act federal, local, and state officials joined with citizens' organizations to save the program. Red tape was junked in the Public Housing Administration as some 30,000 new low-rent homes were placed under proceed order between May 4 and June 1, 1951, when the new limitation, whatever it may be, becomes effective.

On June 25 and 26 the National Housing Conference held its annual meeting in Washington with participants from 32 states. Step by step the critical situation was analyzed. It was not a meeting of "housers" talking to themselves, but a cross-section of Americans facing a national problem. President Truman in a message to the Conference sounded its keynote:

"We have to hold back inflation and build up our military strength as our first necessity. That calls for some real sacrifices by us all, and means that many people have to put off hopes for the kind of housing they want and need. . . .

"Some selfish interests have been urging action in the name of defense that would in effect destroy the public housing program. They would force us to neglect those who have been neglected most. They have always fought our public housing program for the worst-housed, and never ceased their organized campaign to misrepresent it and to confuse the public. . . .

"Recently I told the people that I represent the consumers but that I cannot do the whole job by myself. I count on your membership to help me carry out that responsibility, not only in housing, but on the whole broad front of defending our country, maintaining a sound economy, and assuring fair play under our democracy."

The conference concluded with an address by Senator Robert A. Taft, in which he argued that public low-rent housing with federal assistance is essential to our democratic life. He stated his belief that such housing should be built in a ratio of one to ten of new housing supplied in a given year. He removed the whole question of public housing from partisan consideration.

The challenge of the situation was stated by Hans Froelicher, president of the Citizen's Planning and Housing Association of Baltimore: "We are incensed at the treatment [of housing] in the House as a pork barrel item to be tricked away. As an integral and indispensable part of a broad program of rehabilitation, public housing is a defender of democracy. Slums are the pestilence of American cities and the people who live in them do not have the nourishments of democracy.

"No pork barrel status for this shame's cure!"

In July, 1951, the future of housing is confused. But the objective of a decent home for every American family is anything but dead. If the affirmative, fighting attitude of those who assembled in Washington on June 25 and 26, is indicative of the future, confusion will be dispelled and the nation's housing plans will be put in order, even by the 82nd Congress.

✦

—Mr. Johnson is executive vice-president of the National Housing Conference, Inc., with headquarters in Washington, and has written a number of SURVEY *articles in his field.*

The Broadening Outlook of Workers Education

NEW TRENDS OF INTEREST AND EMphasis in workers education are stressed in the annual report of the American Labor Education Service, recently released. This agency, which over the years has given invaluable aid in its field, notes particularly the shift from primary concern with the process of collective bargaining to "insight into group relations and skill in their sound development—using 'group relations' in its broadest sense."

To this end, ALES last year cooperated closely with unions in efforts to establish and maintain democratic, nondiscriminatory principles and practices, holding that the place to begin to overcome prejudice and injustice is in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"actual day-to-day living." In the union, this report points out, "this means a conscious effort to function democratically in union activities," including questions of promotion and seniority, handling of grievances, committee meetings, sports, and recreation. A manual for local unions on this theme is in preparation.

But, ALES reports, its major step forward during the past year was in international activities. These included arranging study programs and itineraries for visiting worker-students from other countries; screening and sending books to labor schools in Germany and Austria; maintaining contacts with workers' education bodies abroad, through correspondence and through participation in the International Federation of Workers' Educational Associations. To further the exchange of worker-students between this and other countries, ALES last year established a special committee which cooperated in the recruiting and selection of workers for the Ruskin, Fulbright, and American-Scandinavian scholarships.

Among other current activities described in the report are joint conferences between farmer and worker organizations, a special labor school for white collar workers, leadership training, and the advisory and counseling service of ALES to individuals and groups.

From the report emerges a heartening picture of an important task of liaison and encouragement being performed for workers education by this agency and its director, Eleanor Coit.

FCDA Plans Emergency Welfare Services

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WILL match money spent by state and local governments for emergency welfare services in event of an attack on any part of this country by a belligerent, but as yet no pattern has been set for the channeling of such funds. This announcement was made late in May by Deputy Civil Defense Administrator James J. Wadsworth at a meeting with representatives of the American Public Welfare Association and Federal Civilian Defense Administration staff. FCDA also has plans for: the issuance of a manual on welfare operations; stockpiling cots, blankets, cooking equipment, and some rations if recent cuts in the FCDA appropriation are restored; model forms for registering casualties and missing members of separated families; welfare training courses in proposed FCDA technical training schools.

Congressional slashing of the FCDA appropriation has tabled welfare stockpiling, but should federal supplies eventually become available they will be used only to supplement local supplies in areas of disaster. The nature of rehabilitative aid rendered to disaster victims will be left to states and localities with the proviso that they bear a relationship to the standards of regular welfare programs.

According to a report by James Brindle, APWA's consultant on civilian defense, the welfare administrators at the May meeting urged the FCDA to channel funds for assistance payments for rehabilitative purposes through normal state and local public welfare departments, but no agreement was reached on this point.

In a discussion of how long a "temporary emergency period" would last, FCDA indicated that federal aid would be extended until need could be met by other governmental agencies. Currently the Bureau of the Budget is working with representatives of a number of federal agencies, including the FCDA, the Federal Security Agency, and Housing and Home Finance on recommendations for a long range post-disaster program to include such items as medical care for civilian defense workers and benefits for civilians injured by attack.

Other points brought out in the meeting included: the necessity of taking inventories of housing potentially available for mass shelter and billeting purposes; the importance of identification tagging as a prerequisite to an effective registration system; and advisability where evacuation is planned of keeping production workers on the job and keeping families together where possible. FCDA does not look with favor on total evacuation for any area but would limit evacuation to non-producing groups—children, the sick, the aged—in a few high-priority areas.

An advisory committee on Emergency Welfare Services recently appointed by Defense Administrator Millard F. Caldwell includes: Joseph P. Anderson, American Association of Social Workers; Ralph Blanchard, Community Chests and Councils of America; Robert E. Bondy, National Social Welfare Assembly; Loula F. Dunn, American Public Welfare Association; Frank J. Hertel, Community Service Society of New York; Jane M. Hoey, Bureau of Public Assistance, Federal Security Agency; Katharine F. Lenroot, U. S. Children's Bureau; DeWitt Smith, American National Red Cross; Conrad Van Hyning, National Travelers Aid Association.

Last month Administrator Caldwell appointed Mr. Bondy and Fred K. Hoehler, director of the Illinois Department of Welfare, as consultants to the FCDA.

Changes at the Children's Bureau

FOR MANY YEARS KATHARINE F. LENroot and Martha M. Eliot were teammates at the U. S. Children's Bureau, standing guard over children's needs and rights and blazing the trail for the nation's march toward a better start in life for all its people. Miss Lenroot, the Chief since 1934, with ultimate administrative responsibility for the Bureau's many-faceted program carried the children's torch high, espousing their cause with facts, figures and persuasive logic from the public platform, at congressional hearings, in government conference. Dr. Eliot, assistant and then associate chief, brought her pediatrician's knowledge to directing the research on which the Bureau based its standards for maternal and child care. But early in 1949 the team was necessarily broken when Dr. Eliot became assistant director general of the World Health Organization, with headquarters in Geneva.

Next month new changes involving the former team-mates and the Bureau to which they have given so much of their creative energy will take place. Dr. Eliot, resigned from WHO, will become Chief of the U. S. Children's Bureau on September 1, taking up the position left vacant by the retirement of her friend and former colleague, Katharine Lenroot.

"The children of this country are better off for your having been in government," wrote President Truman in accepting Miss Lenroot's resignation. Social workers and other professionals who work with children, as well as thousands of parents across this continent, will confirm this statement.

The 1950 recipient of the *Survey* Award "for constructive and imaginative contribution to social work," Miss Lenroot recently became a member of the board of Survey Associates. Last year she was secretary of the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth. Both she and Dr. Eliot are former presidents of the National Conference of Social Work.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PERSONALITIES and PROJECTS

social welfare in terms of significant people

Two Prominent Lay Leaders

FIRST NATIONAL CHAIRMAN OF THE United Red Feather Campaigns of America, combined promotion organization for the Community Chests and Councils of America and the United Defense Fund, is H. J. HEINZ II, Pittsburgh industrialist and civic leader. Mr. Heinz will head the nationwide effort to encourage giving to the 1,400 community chests, which this year have been asked to add a total of $16,511,854 for the United Defense Fund to the $200,000,000 they will be seeking for local health and welfare purposes.

In heading the national publicity campaign that will launch these drives, this internationally known food processor can draw on experience so multiform as to do credit to the slogan, "57 varieties" invented by his grandfather. Still only 43, he has for the past ten years been president of a vast canning empire, heading not only the American company which bears his grandfather's name, but the English, Canadian and Australian companies as well. During these years he served for six years as president of the Health and Welfare Federation of Allegheny County, as board member, chairman and campaign chairman of the Community Chests and Councils of America; as board member or trustee of the Pittsburgh Symphony Society, the Carnegie Institute, the Carnegie Institute of Technology, the Nutrition Foundation, the National Industrial Conference Board, the Tax Foundation, the National Health and Welfare Retirement Association, and as president of Sara Heinz House, a boys' club in Pittsburgh. He is a graduate of Yale University, and former student of economics at Cambridge University. For the past five years he has been chairman of the U. S. Council of the International Chamber of Commerce.

During the war he led in organizing Pittsburgh's United Fund, first combined war and community fund in any major city in the country.

Pittsburghers and many others know that when Jack Heinz serves as officer or board member of anything he really serves—attending meetings regularly except when he is out of the country on business, working far into the night on speeches and reports, presenting ideas, being on tap constantly for consultation by agency executives, buttonholing other community leaders for support and opinions, traveling several hundred miles to conferences and national committee meetings. He is a strong believer in committee work, "slow as it is" as "a much more effective force for good in the community than the influence of any one individual no matter how potent socially, financially or politically."

✦ ✦ ✦

IN ACCEPTING THE PRESIDENCY OF THE Child Welfare League of America, MARSHALL FIELD of Chicago and New York, adds one more activity to the dozen or more careers he is already pursuing. To function simultaneously in the areas of newspaper, magazine and book publishing, banking, merchandising, radio, and philanthrophy, in addition to his membership on the boards of various agencies—museums, schools and colleges, a hospital, a settlement, welfare bodies—is to carry a varied, not to say formidable, load of interests and responsibilities.

Nor is Mr. Field's relationship to any of these organizations perfunctory. Talking with him about his most recent job as head of the Child Welfare League was to sense his grasp of program and opportunities. He first became interested in the League a dozen years ago, he explained, when Judge Justine Wise Polier of New York invited him to visit the Children's Court. This gave him new insight into the agencies working on behalf of children, an interest in which already had been kindled by his association with the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, and which was stimulated by his war and postwar years of work as head of the U. S. Committee for the Care of European Children.

You are likely to find Mr. Field, a man in his vigorous fifties, relaxed at the desk of time-mellowed mahogany in his paneled office above Park Avenue. His yachtsman's tan is deepened by the contrast of his gray hair. He speaks with the crisp, slightly British accent of his Eton-Cambridge years.

The League, he reminded a *Survey* editor, is the only national federation of child care agencies, public and private. Beginning its thirty-second year of work, it now has member agencies in 162 cities scattered over forty states and Hawaii, and also Canada. It serves as a clearing house of new methods and research in the child welfare field.

Speaking of some of the most urgent areas for the League's work in the months ahead, he pointed first to the need for more foster homes and better standards of foster home care. "There are about 400,000 children in foster homes, but there are almost as many more who ought to be in foster homes. And foster homes for Negro children—there's a special problem. For that matter, none of the needs of Negro children are met as adequately as the needs of white youngsters. This country must do better there."

Even deeper than this concern, however, is Mr. Field's sense of the urgent need for immediate, large-scale community programs for day care.

"Defense hasn't begun to reach its peak," he said. "Even now, with men going into uniform and both men and women into defense industry, there's a big increase in the demand for day care centers. In some places, the number on the waiting lists is up nearly 200 percent over last year. There should be more centers, and they should give better care. About the best program the League has studied is the one in Milwaukee, one of the few communities that is getting ready before the need reaches emergency proportions."

"The unions tell us about serious conditions in many places where industry and community agencies seem blind to the problem."

Mr. Field recalled the hardships endured by children during the war—the "latchkey children," the children locked in cars, left to roam in trailer camps, the children who suffered neglect, malnutrition, even injury and death, because their parents responded to the nation's call for war workers, and the provisions for child care were too little and too late. "It mustn't happen again," he said.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS and LIFE

NATURE AND HUMAN NATURE: Man's New Image of Himself, by Lawrence K. Frank. Rutgers University Press. $3

A famous Harvard professor used to say that there are two kinds of difficult books: the difficult books that seem difficult and the difficult books that seem easy. Lawrence K. Frank's "Nature and Human Nature" belongs in the second category. It seems easy because its prose style is lively and readable. But it is difficult because it deals with the scientific approach to human nature —a thorny subject if there ever was one.

Dr. Frank is optimistic about the possibilities of social science. He believes that the evils of the world stem largely from human ignorance, and looks forward to scientific advances in our knowledge of human relations. Thus he hopes to see the almost limitless potentialities of man realized. His tacit assumption in expounding various concepts in sociology, psychology, and cultural anthropology is that these disciplines can help us establish a better world. Some social scientists are less sanguine. Although we share Dr. Frank's faith that the scientific understanding of human behavior will increase tremendously, we are not sure that this will necessarily produce a happier or a better human race.

Consider the problem of juvenile delinquency. Suppose we understood thoroughly the motivations which lead to stealing or rape. We still might not be able to reduce the incidence of these crimes. After all, two of the most important variables in human behavior are the values and the goals of the individual. Unless we believe society can teach people anything at all—a totalitarian idea which I am sure Dr. Frank does not accept—there is always the possibility that the individual will adopt antisocial values or goals. Or, to put the same point differently, a basic assumption of social science is that we can predict human behavior if we know a great deal about the attitudes and norms of the population under study, but social scientists do not assume that they can manipulate these attitudes and norms easily. And this may be just as well; social scientists are not omniscient nor are they incorruptible. If penologists were able to eliminate juvenile delinquency through instilling different values into offenders, so too would advertising agencies be able to stampede the public into buying more of what manufacturers wish to sell—and elections would be won by the candidate who could hire the cleverest social manipulator.

It is interesting to compare the optimism of Dr. Frank with the more pessimistic outlook of Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, as expressed, for example, in "The Children of Light and the Children of Darkness," and in "The Nature and Destiny of Man."

Dr. Niebuhr, who is a brilliant and sophisticated thinker, tends to pay little attention to social science because he regards the tragedy of the modern world as due, not to ignorance, but to man's refusal to accept certain values. Nevertheless, whether you lean more toward Dr. Frank's faith in a golden age ahead or toward Dr. Niebuhr's concept of an unending struggle between man's egocentricity and his higher impulses, "Nature and Human Nature" is an exciting presentation of the findings of various disciplines, each of which—from a different angle—throws light on human behavior.

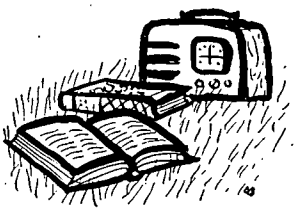
Jackson Toby

Research Associate
Laboratory of Social Relations
Harvard University

TWO SIDES TO A TEACHER'S DESK, by Max S. Marshall. Macmillan $3

Obviously, the two sides of the teacher's desk are the students' side and the teacher's side. Because he so keenly feels that the teacher's side has been given the lion's share of attention and emphasis through the years, Professor Marshall attempts to restore the balance by shifting the stress to the students' side. In this lively, irreverent, and highly compact study, he touches upon every major aspect of educational goals and procedures. With considerable gusto, he pricks some of the most highly inflated and cherished balloons of the pedagogical specialists. He has a number of incisive things to say about high-sounding educational goals, about lectures, textbooks, recitations, seminars, laboratory techniques, notebooks, class discussions, examinations, grading systems, and teaching attitudes in general.

As for goals, Dr. Marshall (who has taught bacteriology at the University of



California for the past twenty-seven years) believes that they should be cut to workable size. It is not the province of the schools on any level to produce learned persons or good American citizens, or seekers of the better life. The basic goal, he thinks, should be "to help students to help themselves, each with his own set of qualities, his own background of family and neighborhood, his own inherited and acquired philosophy and whatever particular future may be his."

As far as the various types of teaching techniques and procedures are concerned, Dr. Marshall finds merits and defects in all of them. The main thing is to break down the barriers between teachers and students, to overthrow the pedagogical dynasty and tyranny, to stress the teaching of students rather than of subject matter, and to treat the student as a distinct individual whose dignity, intelligence, and good will are at all times to be presumed and to be respected.

In the matter of examinations, grading, and evaluation in general, Dr. Marshall is particularly emphatic. He vigorously opposes purely factual objective types of examinations. He finds little or no educational justification for the customary percentage or letter systems of grading with their consequent discriminatory rating of students.

Despite the familiar and even platitudinous ring of a large portion of the book, the main thesis, as well as the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITIES PRESS

takes pleasure in announcing the forthcoming publication of the quarterly

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY

sponsored by

The American Group Psychotherapy Association

Annual Subscription

$7.50

Send orders to

INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITIES PRESS, Inc.

227 West 13 Street

New York 11, N. Y.

specific application, is basically sound and worthy of frequent and forceful reiteration, particularly in as fresh and stimulating a manner as we have here. By and large, the principles are excellent, but I submit that they are possible of application only in a small school or college where the student-teacher ratio is low enough to permit individualized instruction and guidance. Basically, Dr. Marshall's whole thesis is another confirmation of the old adage that the ideal university is a log with a student at one end and Mark Hopkins at the other.

HOWARD W. HINTZ
Brooklyn College

WATER—OR YOUR LIFE, by Arthur H. Carhart. Lippincott. $3.50

HERE IS A TIMELY BOOK WITH A somewhat startling title. Making no claim to literary style, it presents the water problems of this country clearly and concisely, with much corroborative data.

We learned in elementary school that approximately three quarters of the earth's surface is covered with water. It would seem somewhat paradoxical then to talk about a shortage of water, but most of the *surface* water is sea water and unusable for domestic and most industrial purposes, and the *ground* water is limited in amount, and in some areas is entirely unavailable. To freshen sea water to make it usable costs something like $5 a pint, by present known methods. It requires some 1,300 gallons a day properly to feed, clothe, shelter and make reasonably comfortable the average individual. Industry uses immense amounts of water. For instance, it requires 85,000 gallons to produce one ton of rubber and 65,000 gallons to make one ton of steel.

The problem, as a whole, is to get usable water to locations where it is needed. Southern California transports water from the Colorado River to a distance of more than 350 miles, but there is a distance limit as to what can be done economically. The water problem is very complex and some phases of it affect us all.

One of the most important problems which Mr. Carhart presents in his very comprehensive book is that of the pollution of streams and rivers and the effect on human health and on wild life. This is particularly timely in view of the recent estimates at the annual national convention of sanitary engineers that it will require an expenditure of not less than $9,000,000,000 to eliminate the health danger to urban dwellers in the United States, because of water contamination.

Water pollution has destroyed the salmon industry on several rivers in the Pacific Northwest and it menaces other rivers. Similarly, oyster beds around Long Island have been ruined.

In a chapter entitled, "Our Rivers Be Dammed" the author criticizes the Bureau of Reclamation for some of its projects and charges that one proposal would take irrigation water across mountain ranges at a capital cost of $10,000 per irrigated acre. Since the landowners cannot pay any such sum it must come from excessive charges to hydroelectric users or from the taxpayer's pocket. Probably the latter.

Mr. Carhart reaches the conclusion that the answer to the water problem is to be found in the elimination of overlapping government bureaus and agencies, and the adoption of a constructive, integrated national water policy.

PAUL BESTOR
Vice-president and Director, Friends of the Land

PEACE CAN BE WON, by Paul G. Hoffman. Doubleday. $2.50

PAUL HOFFMAN IS A MAN OF MUCH heart and much head, but I devoutly wish he had in writing more of the evangelist. He missed the chance to pull each American out of his chair to say "Let's go! Here is the way to wage the peace and I'm enlisting!"

Little that he says here differs from what the well-informed average American knows. Mr. Hoffman's metamorphosis from isolationism to a belief that as Americans we are destiny's children, is not unique.

His great gift as a "super salesman" shows in his eighth chapter—the best in the book, in this reviewer's estimation. However, he seems to admit that the Russians so far are "super-super salesmen" even though they have nothing to sell but the "hollow cake of the Big Lie," whereas we have bread, butter, electric plants, weapons, and so on.

The suggestion that the time has come for an Overseas Economic Administration of cabinet rank in our government to unite all government agencies operating abroad is sound. Mr. Hoffman says too little about our world development program for helping people help themselves in the direction of private industry rather than through government control or direction. As a "practical" person he might have feared to emphasize the necessity for making people around the world conscious of their right to man-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

age their own economic lives! He missed the opportunity to show how the United States, with "bigness and greatness" could move faster toward the goal the people of Europe want.

His analysis of the approach to the problems of Asia and Europe as different, shows how fast and how well he has learned that difference. I wish that the administration had realized that in dealing with Nationalist China it was more important to provide seeds and simple agricultural tools than to provide military goods.

Mr. Hoffman's success in working out the European Payments Union under ECA guidance is the kind of stuff that will win the peace. But he is not bold enough to point out here that it will take tens of billions to unite Europe, and that those tens of billions are the finest investment we could make. He does point out, but without sufficient emphasis, that money alone cannot turn the trick. It will take money, manpower, know-how, materials and military might, all concentrated on the job. If we are going to have a foreign economic administration that will really win the peace, it must have men who are as well compensated in this work as they would be in private enterprise. Mr. Hoffman's type is what we need. His book should be read.

BENJAMIN A. JAVITS
New York and Washington Attorney

IDEAS AND MEN, The Story of Western Thought, by Crane Brinton. Prentice-Hall. $6

THIS IS TOO RICH, REPLETE, AND REwarding a book to have justice done it in a brief notice. The best testimony to the wealth of absorbing detail in the colorful threads of its sweeping tapestry is to advise the reader to acquire and enjoy it. For here is a mellow scholar's narrative of the intellectual history of Western Europe from Greece to today, not solely as the work of great minds but as reflected in the life and values of the peoples in a social context.

The paragraph in which the author advances his thesis begins with these words, "This book will try to show that in the course of the last two thousand years Western intellectuals have helped to build up very high standards of the good life and rational conduct. . . . "

Professional historians may find specific interpretations to which they may take exception; but these are relatively unimportant for the adult lay reader. For this is, in effect, a college course to open for adults the windows of the mind upon the antecedents of our most precious ideals and values. For me the book offers, perhaps, its richest rewards in the four final chapters which relate the upbuilding of moral values to our present moral state and its familiar dilemmas. Many may feel this concluding discussion is, to use the author's words, too realistic and pessimistic. But it is honest and forthright beyond most such studies, and the conclusions grow out of a perspective which cannot be ignored. As a monument to what the West has achieved intellectually and spiritually, and as a disturber of complacency about the absolute rightness of the West's attainments, this volume towers among today's intellectual formulations. Unquestionably, here is a major offering. Uncritical acceptance of everything is unlikely; but readers will be aroused to inquiry into preconceptions.

ORDWAY TEAD
Chairman, Board of Higher Education New York City

CHRISTIAN AND JEWS: A Psychoanalytic Study, by Rudolph M. Loewenstein, M.D. International Universities Press. $3.25

JEW-HATE AS A SOCIOLOGICAL PROBLEM, by Peretz Bernstein. Philosophical Library. $3.75

IT WAS NOT LONG AGO THAT THE GOVERNment of Germany marched some six million Jews off to the death camps and within the space of a few short years succeeded in wiping out close to 40 percent of the world population of this group. Research has not disclosed any comparable act of mass extermination at any time in history.

With the disappearance of Hitler and the Nazis, in fact if not in spirit, the widespread revelation of the full magnitude of their crimes has been a blow to the conscience of the world. As one of the results, scholars in many fields, and many intelligent laymen as well, have been prompted to turn their attention to the phenomenon of anti-Semitism, a form of social disease which has persisted down the centuries to the present moment, with signs of continuing.

Under review are two attempts to penetrate to the "why" of anti-Semitism. They represent separate approaches, one psychoanalytical and the other sociological and, as might be expected, there are areas in which they overlap. Both books share the distinction of having been published originally in Europe.

"Christians and Jews" was published recently in France, the country in which Dr. Loewenstein, now president of the New York Psychoanalytical Institute,

(Continued on page 367.)

REPRINTS AVAILABLE

At Special Rates

REPORT OF NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK

Reprints of Special Section, reporting the Conference

Single copy	.15
25 copies	$3.00
50 copies	$5.00
100 copies	$9.00

Quantity rates for bulk orders.

REPORT of the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth

Reprints of Special Section, reporting the Conference

Single copy	.15
25 copies	$3.00
50 copies	$5.00
100 copies	$9.00

On Old Age....

MAGNA CHARTA FOR THE AGING —Marion Robinson

1 copy	15c
25 copies	$ 3.25
50 copies	$ 6.00
100 copies	$10.00

Family Series...(set of 7)...50c

Who's To Pay for Social Work—Leonard Mayo 5c

Survey Associates Inc.
112 East 19 Street
New York 3, N. Y.

(In answering advertisements please mention THE SURVEY)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WORKERS WANTED

CASEWORKER. Opening for experienced graduate caseworker in established multiple service agency. Limited but varied case load. Professional supervision. Salary dependent on training and experience. Annual increments based on evaluation. Retirement and Social Security. Recently revised statement personnel policies available on request. Write Rosemary Antin, Jewish Social Service, 291 State St., Albany 10, N. Y.

CASEWORKERS. Graduate accredited school. For child-placing division and for family division. Qualified supervisors. Psychiatric consultation program. Pleasant working conditions. Salary range $2976-$3708 plus $20 a month cost-of-living. Apply to General Director. Catholic Social Service, 1825 Mission Street, San Francisco 3, California.

CASEWORKER with skill in direct work with troubled children and an interest in both homefinding and intake for child placing program. Good supervision. Colorful community. Salary depends on extent experience plus training. Children's Service Bureau, 127 N.W. 2nd Street, Miami, Fla.

CHILD WELFARE WORKER—Private multiple function child-placing agency. Reasonable caseloads and good personnel practices. Graduate social work training required. Salary range $2800-$3900, depending on training and experience. Member CWL. Write N. W. Ackerson, Children's Service League, 730 E. Vine St., Springfield, Ill.

CASEWORKER, for merged family and children's agency. Good salary according to training and experience. Excellent supervision and personnel practices. Write Family and Children's Service, 313 Southeast Second Street, Evansville, Indiana.

CASEWORKER: Immediate opening for professionally trained case worker with or without experience in small non-sectarian family agency. Developing case work program. Supervision. Salary dependent on qualifications. Agency within easy reach of Poconos, Philadelphia and New York City. Write Camille Killian, Family Service, 130 South Fourth, Easton, Pa.

CASEWORKER: Non-sectarian family and children's agency. Full professional training required. Good personnel practices, supervision, psychiatric consultation. Varied caseload. Salary related to qualifications. Agency within commuting distance New York City. Write Family Service, 136 Washington Street, Paterson 1, N. J.

SENIOR CASEWORKER. Responsibility for stimulating boarding home applications, screening applicants, home studies, and development of educational program for foster parents. Iowa Children's Home Society, 206 Savings & Loan Building, Des Moines 9, Iowa.

NATIONAL TRAVELERS AID ASSOCIATION is expanding to provide services in special units for military personnel and war production workers in the emergency. Qualified caseworkers, supervisors, and Unit directors needed. Also recruiting applicants for executive and case supervisors' vacancies as they occur in member agencies throughout the country. Qualifications include MSW and experience in casework agency with some administrative or supervisory responsibility. Write National Travelers Aid Association, 425 Fourth Avenue, New York City 16.

WORKERS WANTED

CASEWORKER—Opening for professionally trained caseworker in a multiple service family agency in a growing community. Opportunity for work with Board and other lay groups. Speaking knowledge Yiddish or German desirable. Appointment salary dependent upon training and experience. Salary range $2700 to $4000. Write Director, Jewish Family Service, 1817 Pocahontas Street, Dallas 1, Texas.

CASEWORKER . . . for Texas Lutheran agency . . . child placement services. Good salary, plus housing, and travel expenses. Car necessary. Begin September 1. Lutheran Welfare Society, 332 West Craig Pl., San Antonio 12, Texas.

WANTED—Social workers to file their qualifications with the Medical Bureau; opportunities in all parts of America including foreign countries; all negotiations strictly confidential. Burneice Larson, Medical Bureau, Palmolive Building, Chicago.

VACANCY for caseworker with graduate training in private agency. Limited caseload. Psychiatric consultation. Richmond Children's Aid Society, Allison Building, Richmond 19, Virginia.

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKER, man or woman, for Child Guidance Clinic, must be graduate of accredited school of social work. Some work with adult psychiatric inpatients if interested. Student unit, medical school affiliation, resident psychiatrists, good salary and working conditions. Write Mrs. Jean C. Chambers, Director of Social Service, 42 N. Dunlap Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

SUPERVISOR. Graduate accredited school plus supervisory experience. For child-placing division. Psychiatric consultation program. Pleasant working conditions. Salary range from $3,516 to $4,392 plus $20 a month cost-of-living. Apply to General Director, Catholic Social Service, 1825 Mission Street, San Francisco 3, California.

CHILD WELFARE WORKERS needed in public agency handling adoptions, foster home placements. Must have completed four quarters graduate study in recognized school of social work including 600 hours supervised field work and two years case work experience. Starting salary $3,072. Write County Welfare Director, 27 E. Vermijo, Colorado Springs, Colo.

CASEWORKER: Immediate opening for beginning professionally trained female case worker in Jewish children's institution. Psychiatric and psychological consultation. Salary $3,150. Write Ralph Abramson, Pride of Judea Children's Home, 1000 Dumont Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

Opening in colorful resort city for caseworker with Master's Degree in social work. Excellent personnel practices. Salary range, $3000-$4000. Salary dependent upon experience. Write Margaret Thomason, Executive Director, Travelers Aid Society, 127 N.W. 2nd St., Miami, Florida.

CASEWORK SUPERVISOR—Institution for Children. Good personnel policies, salary to $4,800 depending on qualifications. Write: Methodist Children's Home, Selma, Alabama.

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK ADMINISTRATOR—NEIGHBOR ISLAND

Salary range $309.58 to $373.75, plus $25.00 month cost-of-living bonus. Administration mental health program on Island of Kauai, a rural county of 30,000 population (45 min. flying time from Honolulu) under Territorial PSW Administrator. Preparing monthly clinics for traveling psychiatrist, community m.h. education, consultation to social agencies, opportunity to teach m.h. university extension course. Work integrated with active public health program under Health Dept.

Qualifications: Graduate, PSW major, 4 years professional experience 2 years in child guidance, 1 in supervision, or combination

Bureau of Mental Hygiene
Department of Health
c/o University of Hawaii
Honolulu, Hawaii

Dr. John G. Lynn IV, Chief
Community Mental Hygiene program, including guidance clinics for both adults and children under territorial auspices.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WOMAN SUPERINTENDENT presently employed, available Sept. 1st, interested in work with Dependent Children. 9180 Survey.

WOMAN, fiftyish, single, presently employed as executive of settlement, desires position in work with aged. Experienced in all phases of settlement work, and with all the various groups of people who make up American society. AB Mather College, WRU. 9194 Survey.

DIRECTOR or superintendent—man now employed as director of successful boys' home seeks fresh and challenging opportunity. Outstanding record as administrator, fund-raiser and in public relations. Especially interested in agency needing new vitality. 9175 Survey.

GRADUATE CASEWORKER seeking 4 day week position in N Y C. One year post graduate experience. 7½ years experience prior to degree. Specialized in Family Casework and Child Welfare. Also experience in Administration, Group Work, and work with Immigrants. Telephone TWining 7-3210.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR of medium-sized Jewish Home for Aged in the East, and wife with broad social welfare background, man capable administrator with 12 years institutional experience, also experienced in fund-raising and public relations, wishes to make change. Available Sept. 1, 1952. Write 9190 Survey.

WORKERS WANTED

ALASKA OPPORTUNITIES FOR SOCIAL WELFARE

Positions now available for professionally qualified Social Workers:

Research Statistician
Foster Care Consultant
District Representative
Child Welfare Worker

Some of these positions should appeal especially to men. Wives of men who are employed will find many interesting work opportunities in other professions and in secretarial positions. Openings available all classifications from time to time.

Beginning salaries start from $4,680.00 to $5,934.00, with annual increases.

Progressive personnel policies, including Staff Conferences, educational leave, and 30 work days annual vacation.

Positions now available for professionally Staff Conferences, educational leave, and 30 work days annual vacation.

Alaska Merit System provides for transfer of comparable Civil Service Status.

For application blanks and information write via airmail, stating qualifications, to

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
Box 2781 Juneau, Alaska

RATES

Classified Advertising

Display . . . . . 50c per line
Non-display . . . . . 10c per word
Minimum Charge . . $2.00 per insertion
Discounts . . . 10% on six insertions

CASH WITH ORDER

The Survey
112 East 19 Street New York 3

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

We can supply any book in-print and out-of-print on
HEALTH, DIET, VEGETARIANISM
SOCIAL SCIENCE
and kindred subjects. Send for FREE list of progressive health books.
THE HEALTH GUILD, Dept. S
117 West 48th St. Dept. S New York 19
P.S. Send 25c for sample copy "American Vegetarian."

KEYSTONE Personnel Associates
1 East 42 St., New York 17, N. Y.
Beatrice Roulston—Mu. 2-7575
Opportunities in Schools, Hospitals, Community Organizations and Social Welfare Agencies.

NEW DIRECTIONS AGENCY
Personnel Consultants
Zalaine HULL, owner
152 W. 42nd St. By Appointment
New York 18, N. Y.
Wisconsin 7-6636

GERTRUDE R. STEIN, INC. AGENCY, 64 West 48th Street, New York, PL. 7-8590. A professional bureau specializing in fund-raising, group work, institutional, casework, and medical social work positions.

ADDRESSOGRAPHING
PLATE EMBOSSING
LIST MAINTENANCE
COMPLETE MAILINGS
. . .
Quick Service Letter Company
INCORPORATED
53 PARK PLACE—NEW YORK
Telephone — Barclay 7-9633

SPECIAL ISSUES—BACK NUMBERS
Calling America Series..30c ea.
Segregation
Right of All People to Know
Education for Our Time
Food
THE SURVEY
112 E. 19 St., New York 3, N. Y.

(Continued from page 365)

had been practicing psychoanalysis for a number of years. It is a sober and interesting attempt to give a psychiatrist's interpretation of the roots of anti-Semitism, illuminated toward the end by the author's opinion that Judaism and Christianity spring essentially from the same roots, have ultimately the same social ideas, and must unite against anti-Semitism for the general good of mankind. It constitutes an intelligent reply to some of the oversimplifications of those students in the field who stress the economic factors in the hatred of the Jew. Thoroughly intelligible, it offers many shrewd insights into a mechanism for which there should be no room in a world that calls itself civilized.

"Jew-Hate as a Sociological Problem" was originally published in 1926 in Germany. Written by the current head of the General Zionist Organization in Israel, it now appears in this country for the first time. Dr. Bernstein's examination of the sociological aspects of anti-Semitism is exhaustive (and exhausting) and the style, whether of the translator or the original author, gets in the way of the sense with some of the most heavy-footed prose ever put between covers. This is too bad, because in trying to show the importance of anti-Semitism as a "group" (as distinct from an "individual") manifestation, the author makes some perceptive points. These points, however, tend to be drowned in a sluggish flow of leaden language which may keep all but the most tenacious from finishing the book.

Anti-Semitism is a problem which does not affect Jews alone, and its repercussions continue to be felt throughout most of the world. An understanding of the roots of the problem can help reduce its virulence, and books can be a major weapon in such a cause. But before a book can teach understanding it must be understandable. On this level, Dr. Loewenstein gets high marks. Dr. Bernstein, unfortunately, does not.

BENJAMIN R. EPSTEIN
Executive Director,
Anti-Defamation League, New York City

THE SOVIET IMAGE OF THE UNITED STATES—A Study in Distortion, by Frederick C. Barghoorn. Harcourt, Brace. $4

ENMITY MAKES FOR MISREPRESENTATION. We also are subject to a bombardment of slanted news and of interpretations that substitute abuse for intelligent appraisal. But a Russian who

Classified Cues

Brownstone office of recognized social agency in East 70's, Manhattan, available for evening meetings of non-profit group 4 nights a week, on annual basis. 9195 Survey.

EDITOR, extensive Federal Government and social work experience in publicity and writing, will prepare or revise reports and articles or edit periodical. Fee basis. 9177 Survey.

SPECIAL ARTICLES, THESES, SPEECHES, PAPERS. Research, revision, bibliographies, etc. Over twenty years' experience serving busy professional persons. Prompt service extended. AUTHORS RESEARCH BUREAU, 137 Cottage St., Jersey City 6, N. J.

SEND FOR FREE CATALOGUE. Books on Social Work, Gerontology, and Mental Hygiene. Greely Square Book Store, Box 18, Tremont Station, New York 57.

PROTECTIVE STERILIZATION. Free literature describing the absence of undesired effects and the protection surgical sterilization gives to this generation of the insane and the feebleminded and their potential children. Human Betterment League of North Carolina, Box 3036, Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

SEEMAN BROS., INC., Groceries. Hudson and North Moore Streets, New York.

It's Quick Easy Fun To Learn A Language By Linguaphone Conversational Method. At home, in leisure time, quickly, easily, correctly master French, German, Russian, Asiatic—any of 29 languages. Send for FREE book. Approved for VETERANS' Training. LINGUAPHONE INSTITUTE, 5708 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20.

McKAY ASSOCIATES
112 East 19 Street New York 3, N. Y.
Consultants on Service to the Blind
Consultation service on a fee basis for Councils of Social Agencies, Institutions for the Aged, and Family Service Agencies. Advice on program planning, case consultation service and community organization of service to the blind.

YOU CAN EASILY MEET THE HIGH COST OF MEAT AND FOOD WITH
"314 MEATLESS DISHES, or BETTER FOOD AT LESS COST"
Economical—Nutritious—Healthful Tested recipes for tasty dishes in great variety in which protein values equal to meat are substituted. Nutritionally scientific, at great savings. $1.15 Postpaid.
THE HEALTH GUILD
117 West 48th St., Dept S, New York, 19
P.S. Send for FREE list of progressive health books.

DIAGNOSIS AND PROCESS IN FAMILY COUNSELING
Evolving Concepts through Practice
Edited by M. Robert Gomberg
and Frances T. Levinson
Caseworkers, supervisors, psychiatrists, others contribute to this presentation of current philosophy and practice in Jewish Family Service of New York. Major divisions of the book: diagnosis and process, family counseling illustrated, counseling and psychiatry, supervision and staff training, research, illustration of family life education. $3.75
Write today for publications catalog
FAMILY SERVICE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
192 Lexington Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DIRECTORY OF ORGANIZATIONS

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, 1819 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y. Mrs. Irving M. Engel, President. FIFTY-SIX YEARS SERVICE TO FAITH AND HUMANITY through:—SOCIAL WELFARE—Mental hygiene program; Council houses and clubs, nurseries; clinics; camps, work with the aged and handicapped; scholarships. OVERSEAS SERVICES—Operation of a home for unattached girls and young women in Paris; scholarship grants at American Universities for study in social welfare, public health, nutrition, nursing, occupational therapy to qualified young women from abroad who return to work in their own countries. EDUCATION AND SOCIAL ACTION—Contemporary Jewish Affairs, international relations and peace, social legislation. Study groups under National direction keep Jewish women throughout country alert to vital current issues. Through local Sections, SERVICE TO FOREIGN BORN—Immigration aid, port and dock work, naturalization aid, Americanization classes, location of relatives. SUPPORT OF SCHOOL OF EDUCATION, HEBREW UNIVERSITY, JERUSALEM. 234 Senior Sections in United States—also Junior and Councilette groups. 85,000 Senior members.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—1790 Broadway at 58th St., New York. Dr. James E. Perkins, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and programs for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. American Review of Tuberculosis medical journal, $10.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION—315 Fourth Ave., New York City. To bring to everybody in America, young or old, an opportunity to find the best and most satisfying recreational use of leisure time through participation in music, drama, sports and games, arts and crafts, nature activities; and to help secure adequate playground, recreation centers, swimming pools, beaches, athletic fields and other recreational facilities.

NATIONAL HOUSING CONFERENCE, 1025 Vermont Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. A citizens' organization, working to help secure a better housed America, promoting slum clearance, public low-rent housing, urban redevelopment, and housing for families of middle income. Acts as coordinating agency for housing information to labor, veterans', religious, social welfare, educational, minority and public interest organizations. Monthly newsletter, special reports and studies throughout the year, and Annual Meeting. Lee F. Johnson, Executive Vice President.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN AND ADULTS, INC., 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago 3, Illinois. Gerard M. Ungaro, President; Lawrence J. Linck, Executive Director. The Society through its 2000 state and local member units seeks to provide health, welfare, educational, recreational, vocational and employment services to all types of handicapped persons, adjusting its services to each community and the programs of other agencies. Maintains special cerebral palsy services; consultation by professional staff; loan library. Financed by annual sale of Easter Seals. Publishes "The Crippled Child," a magazine for parents of handicapped children, bimonthly, $2.00 a year.

THE NATIONAL VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE ASSOCIATION, Campbell B. Beard, Executive Secretary, 1424 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C., is the professional organization for counselors and others engaged and interested in vocational guidance and the publishers of OCCUPATIONS, the Vocational Guidance Journal.

THE OSBORNE ASSOCIATION, INC., 114 East 30th Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone MUrrayhill 5-9720-9721. Activities:—Collects information about correctional institutions and works to improve correctional methods and standards. Aids released prisoners in their problems of readjustment by securing employment and giving such other assistance as they may require. Austin H. MacCormick, Exec. Dir.; Robt. R. Hannum, Dir. of Vocational Placement.

THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS, INC., 120 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y. A non-profit organization pledged to lead, direct and unify the fight against infantile paralysis and supported by the March of Dimes. Through more than 2,800 Chapters serving every county of the nation, it helps pay for the best available care and treatment for polio patients whose families cannot pay full costs unaided, regardless of age, race, creed or color, and assists in staffing and equipping local polio centers. It supports scientific investigation into the cause, prevention, cure and treatment of infantile paralysis and finances the professional training of scientific and medical personnel. It maintains a year-round program of public information and education about the disease.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, organized in 1910, with 58 local branches seeks to improve living and working conditions among Negroes. Conducts surveys and research as basis for its services. Specializes in securing full use of Negro manpower in public and private employment. Publishes special bulletins on interracial and community problems. Provides fellowships in Social Work. Solicits contributions and gifts. 1133 Broadway, New York 10. WAtkins 4-0505.

MARGARET SANGER RESEARCH BUREAU
17 W. 16th St., N. Y. City. WA 9-6200.
MARGARET SANGER, Director.
Every day 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturday 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Wednesday & Thursday eve. 5:30 to 8 P.M.

THE VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA, 34 West 28th Street, New York 1, N. Y. A nationwide religion-social welfare organization founded in 1896 by Ballington Booth and Maud Ballington Booth to meet spiritual and varied physical needs of the unadjusted and disadvantaged of all nationalities and creeds thru institutions, posts and departments in most major American cities.

tries to learn about us must surmount a twofold handicap. The picture he gets of America is distorted by deliberate falsification and also by incapacity to see the truth among the very people who direct the distribution of information. For, though they have much fuller access to the facts of American life than any of us has to those of life in Russia, those who shape public opinion in the Soviet Union are betrayed by their own mind-warping creed. The absoluteness of their rule over the instruments of communication is reinforced by the ban on discussion. Nor does truthfulness, under their creed have the meaning which, ideally at least, it has for most of us.

Caricatures of capitalist society were common in the publications of certain left-wing parties, not in Russia alone, before the Bolsheviks came to power. Today, improvements in working and living conditions, in the administration of dependencies, in the status of women, in health and well-being, either are not seen at all or are discounted with exaggerated tales of mental enslavement.

Similarly, the Kremlin's effort to wean the Russian people from an exaggerated admiration for foreign culture products is not new. It was evident half a century ago, both in the upper classes and among the carriers of the incipient revolution.

There is much evidence that the Soviet leaders are not as cool and confident in their position *vis-a-vis* the United States as they are sometimes thought to be. The gains in social reconstruction, as seen from their standpoint, are endangered by a new unity of hostile forces under American leadership; but with their tendency to oversimplify and personalize these forces they often miss their meaning. And they may really be unable to see the inconsistency between their avowed concern for peace and their preparations for aggressive war.

The presentation of all these strains, and others, with much illustrative detail, is masterly. Especially interesting also are the facts which the author has brought together about the actual state of public opinion in Russia, for the most part ascertained by him in person while he was press attaché of the American Embassy in Moscow (up to 1947). These facts do not warrant the expectation of an early revolt against faked information or censorship, and certainly not of a revolt against the Soviet régime as such; but they encourage the belief that the man in the street reacts quite normally to the combination of what he hears, what he experiences, and what he hopes for.

A chapter outlining an American program for counteracting the anti-American propaganda of the Kremlin is not the least valuable part of this excellent study.

BRUNO LASKER
Author of "Democracy Through Discussion"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DIRECTORY OF ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON MENTAL DEFICIENCY, INC. A National Association devoted to the care, education, training, community placement and supervision of retarded and mentally defective children and adults. Membership $6.00 per year. Publishers of American Journal of Mental Deficiency, quarterly, $7.00 per year; and A.A.M.D. News, $1.50 per year; annual Directory of members, including list of public and private institutions for retarded, $3 per copy. Applications, subscriptions and orders to P. O. Box 96, Willimantic, Connecticut.

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY, INC., 47 Beaver St., New York 4, N. Y. Founded in 1913 for the control of cancer. Has 61 chartered divisions under which local units operate. Raises funds annually to support cancer research, education of the public and physicians, improvement of standards of cancer diagnosis and treatment. Fresh educational materials include: films, "Breast Self-Examination" and "Crusade"; publications, "CA" (professional journal) and "CANCER NEWS" (lay & prof.); pamphlets, "101 Answers to Cancer," "The 5 W's of Cancer," "ACS—What It Is, etc."; such material obtainable from the Society's divisions and local units.

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.—15 West 16th Street, New York. A national organization conducting research and field service. Library. Mechanical appliances for the blind. William Ziegler, Jr., President; M. Robert Barnett, Executive Director.

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, Inc. (Quakers) (1917); 20 S. 12th St., Philadelphia, 7; Lewis M. Hoskins, Executive Secretary; Clarence E. Pickett, Honorary Secretary. Activities: The Committee represents the Society of Friends in relief and social welfare services on a nonsectarian basis and without discrimination of race or nationality. Present activities include the following: relief and rehabilitation projects in Austria, China, France, Germany, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Pakistan; refugee aid in the United States and abroad; race relations, including a job opportunities program and a visiting lectureship; economic relations, including an industrial relations seminar and youth projects of internships in industry and cooperatives; international relations, including institutes of international relations for high school age and adults in communities on the United States and seminars for foreign and American students in the United States, Europe and Asia; self-help housing projects in cities and rural areas; and youth projects for young people, in addition to the internships, institutes, and seminars mentioned above, including work camps in the United States, Mexico and Europe, and Institutional Service Units in state mental and correctional institutions.

AMERICAN HEARING SOCIETY—817 14th St., N.W., Fifth Floor, Washington 5, D. C. A national organization devoted to prevention of deafness, conservation of hearing and rehabilitation of the hard of hearing. Monthly publication, HEARING NEWS, $3.00 a year. Literature for sale. Information given concerning problems of the hard of hearing. Field Services. C. Stewart Nash, M.D., President; Harry P. Wareham, Executive Vice President.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS. Administered through national headquarters in Washington, D. C., and four area offices in Alexandria, Va., Atlanta, Ga., St. Louis, Mo., San Francisco, Calif. There are 3,738 local chapters, organized mostly on a county basis. Services of the Red Cross are: Services to the Armed Forces and Veterans (including Home Service); the National Blood Program; International Activities; Disaster Services; Nursing Services; Food and Nutrition Service; First Aid, Accident Prevention, and Water Safety; Volunteer Services; Junior Red Cross; and College Activities.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS (inc. 1930), directed by Paul Popenoe. Public education, personal service, research. Write for list of publications, 5287 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles 27, Calif.

ASSOCIATION FOR FAMILY LIVING, THE. Resource in child guidance, marriage, and family relations. Speakers, counseling, library and materials in youth and parent education. 28 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.

ASSOCIATION FOR PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS: Research-Therapy Forum. Dr. Melitta Schmideberg, Chairman. 20 East 84th Street, New York City. Non-profit. Free or low-fee treatment. Psychiatric treatment of adult and juvenile offenders. Monthly forum meetings. Workshop meetings in social treatment of offenders for social workers. Information, call Jack Sokol—Wadsworth 6-2551.

BIG BROTHERS OF AMERICA, INC. (United States and Canada). Founded in the interest of prevention and correction of juvenile delinquency. An international association of Big Brother agencies using volunteer laymen under supervision of professional social workers in guiding boys. Its membership is open to Catholic, Jewish, Protestant and non-sectarian Big Brother Organizations. President, Charles G. Berwind. Headquarters, Broad Street Station Building, Philadelphia 3, Pa.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, 2 Park Ave., New York 16, N. Y. Incorporated 1910 and chartered by Congress in 1916 to develop character in boys and train them in citizenship. Programs: Cub Scouting—8, 9 and 10; Boy Scouting—11, 12 and 13; Exploring—14 and upward, available locally through sponsorship by schools, churches, fraternal orders, civic groups, etc. John M. Schiff, Pres., Dr. Arthur A. Schuck, Chief Scout Executive.

BOYS' ATHLETIC LEAGUE, INC., 112 East 19th Street, New York 3, Algonquin 4-1753. Arranges invitation tournaments in indoor and outdoor sports for Boys' Clubs, Social Settlements, Community Centers, Church Houses, Y. M. C. A.'s, Y. M. H. A.'s, etc., throughout Greater New York. Gustavus T. Kirby, Honorary President; Jacob Eichel, President; Arthur Price, Treasurer; Willard L. Kauth, Director. Sponsors: The Benjamin Harrison Recreation Center, 657 Tenth Avenue; Theodore Roosevelt Recreation Center, 2077 Second Ave.; Open House Recreation Center, 1766 Lexington Avenue; Tot-Lot Playground, 422 West 49 Street; Tot-Lot, 110 East 110 Street; Camp Sebago, Camp Wakonda and Camp Orenda in the Palisade-Interstate Park; Co-Sponsors: Lincoln Recreation Center, 240 West 113 Street; School Settlement, 120 Jackson Street, Brooklyn.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS, INC., 16 East 48 Street, New York 17, N. Y. Mrs. Richard W. Blalock, President; Miss Martha F. Allen, National Director. Founded in 1910, by a group of progressive educators, "to perpetuate the spiritual ideals of the home and to stimulate and aid in the formation of habits making for health and character." It provides health and character-building activities for girls 7 to 18 and stresses home and related crafts.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—24 West 40 Street, New York 18. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worthwhile results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS OF AMERICA INCORPORATED, 155 East 44th Street, New York 17. Information and consultation about cooperative planning and financing of social work through chests and councils of social agencies.

GIRL SCOUTS OF THE U.S.A., 155 East 44th Street, New York 17, N. Y. President: Mrs. C. Vaughan Ferguson. Founded in 1912 to help girls between the ages of 7 and 17 prepare, with volunteer adult leadership, for their responsibilities in the home and as active citizens in the community and in the world. Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. offer activities in eleven program fields covering international friendship, outdoor life, homemaking, the arts, and future vocations.

HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL OF NORTH AMERICA—297 Fourth Ave., New York City. The inter-denominational home mission body of 23 denominations. Executive Secretaries, Edith E. Lowry, Rev. I. George Nace; Migrant Supervisors: Western, Mrs. F. E. Shotwell, 3330 West Adams Blvd., Los Angeles 18, Calif.; Midwestern, Rev. Ellis Marshburn, 127 North Dearborn St., Chicago 2, Ill.

THE INTERNATIONAL CITY MANAGERS' ASS'N., 1313 E. 60 Street, Chicago 37, Ill. To aid in improving municipal administration (1) the Municipal Year Book, (2) Public Management, monthly journal on local government, (3) Management Information Service for Cities on fee basis, (4) Eight correspondence courses in municipal management. Write for more details.

LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY—Promotes a better understanding of problems of democracy in industry through its pamphlets, research and lecture services and organization of college and city groups. Executive Director, Harry W. Laidler, 112 East 19th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF, 121 West Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Ill. Byron B. Burnes, President; Robert M. Greenmun, Secretary-Treasurer. Organized 1880. Incorporated 1900. Objects: Educational, Social, Industrial Welfare of the Deaf, Quadrennial National Conventions. Official Organ, The Silent Worker, $3.50 year. Lists achievements of deaf in Industry, Education, Sports, and Religion. Section for Parents of Deaf Children.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON ALCOHOLISM, INC., 2 East 103rd Street, New York 29, N. Y. A non-profit organization established in 1944, to aid in the education of the public in matters pertaining to alcoholism. It does not take sides in the Wet-Dry controversy. It provides speakers to interested groups and distributes factual unbiased literature. It organizes citizen's committees in communities throughout the country, and sponsors and guides these local committees in programs of education and action in their communities, designed to meet this great medical and social problem. Through these local affiliates it promotes and establishes facilities for the rehabilitation of the alcoholic. It promotes prevention of alcoholism through education and rehabilitation.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK, 22 West Gay St., Columbus 15, Ohio; Ewan Clague, President. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principle of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, published in permanent form the proceedings of the meeting and issues a quarterly Bulletin. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of $7.50. 78th Annual Meeting, 1951; Atlantic City, N. J.

NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE RETIREMENT ASSOCIATION, INC., 10 East 40th Street, New York 16. Organized 1945 to provide a nonprofit retirement program for health and welfare agencies to supplement Social Security. More than 2300 organizations and agencies covering 25,000 workers, use the facilities of this Retirement Association. The Plan provides transferability between member organizations. Write for information.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

OUTSTANDING BOOKS

OF INTEREST TO "SURVEY" READERS

GOALS AND STRATEGY IN COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

by *FREDERICK H. HARBISON*, Executive Officer, Industrial Relations Center, University of Chicago, and *JOHN R. COLEMAN*, Instructor in Economics, M. I. T.

What are the criteria by which we may judge whether union-management relations are constructive and productive? That is the central question of this inquiry, based on experiences ranging from armed truce to active cooperation in over one hundred industrial organizations. In light of current developments, the authors chart a long-range course for the strategy and goals of collective bargaining, aimed at once to strengthen corporate activities, provide an incentive to better management, and benefit the worker as an individual and union member $2.50

HOW GOOD IS YOUR SCHOOL?

A HANDBOOK TO HELP PARENTS

by *WILBUR A. YAUCH*, Author of "Improving Human Relations in School Administration"

National Parent-Teacher says: "What the schools are and what they do are matters that directly concern every American. Dr. Yauch explains in nontechnical language just what today's schools are trying to do . . . (He) clears the air of many confusing charges and half-truths about the goals and methods of modern education . . . This book is a fine contribution toward an intelligent background for both understanding and supporting America's schools." $2.75

EDUCATION FOR A WORLD SOCIETY

PROMISING PRACTICES TODAY

edited by *CHRISTIAN O. ARNDT*, Professor of International Educational Relations, New York University, and *SAMUEL EVERETT*, Assistant Professor of Education, College of the City of New York

"The efforts to bring people together physically and to encourage them by common intellectual and life experiences to understand each other are among the most promising developments in today's troubled world. As an introduction to the study of this important subject 'Education for a World Society' is unsurpassed."—*Springfield Republican*. "The basic book in its field."—*Carleton Washburne*, Professor of Education, Brooklyn College. $3.50

FIELD THEORY IN SOCIAL SCIENCE

SELECTED THEORETICAL PAPERS

by *KURT LEWIN*, author of "Resolving Social Conflicts." Edited by *DORWIN CARTWRIGHT*, Research Center for Group Dynamics, University of Michigan

"This volume of (Kurt Lewin's) papers demonstrates again the intellectual power of his theory for organizing and understanding the facts of man's behavior in society. To study its pages, devoted to the systematic analysis of complex empirical data, is to learn anew why Lewin's distinctive genius has helped shape the social science thinking of our time." —*Professor Robert K. Merton*, Dept. of Sociology, Columbia University. $5.00

At your bookstore or from

HARPER & BROTHERS

49 East 33rd Street, New York 16

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED